"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,686—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1899,

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | G. H. C. Weston | 5th Aug. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7963 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | L. M. Wibmer | 19th " |
| M. L. BALLAARAT | 4154 | C. L. W. Field | 26th " |
| * CLYDE | 4089 | C. T. Denny | 2nd Sept. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7458 | E. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | L. M. Wibmer | 16th " |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 23rd " |
| * CLYDE | 4089 | C. T. Denny | 30th " |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5726 | | 7th Oct. |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 14th " |
| M. L. VALETTA | 5623 | C. F. Preston | 21st " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | J. M. Wibmer | 28th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Oct., 1899. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 630 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | R. Mayer | 5,009 | 7th Aug. 1899. |
| * MORAVIA | A. Calabrese | 3,506 | 20th Sept., 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th Oct., 1899. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 360 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,000 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and these via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIA | A. Wellner | 4,235 | 22nd Aug., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 24, 1899.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | ..... | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 3,597 | Le Crispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,337 | Chevalier | 24th Oct. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,260 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Requier | 19th Dec. 1899 |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,337 | Flandin | 23rd Aug., 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | M. Saporiti | 5,000. | 15th Aug. 1899. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 100; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "NAPIER," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, sailing at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24 July, 1899.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | to sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | 1,746 | Carstens | 4th Aug. |

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck brough tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

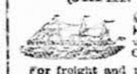
S. S. FULTALA 4,136 tons on or about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 2,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (25) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

CHAMPAGNES !
CHAMPAGNES ! !
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pts. | 40 | 45 |
| Qts. | 76 | 85 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BA[illegible] QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

| | Steel. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Gold. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 25 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 | 20 | 32 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 50 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 25 | 60 |

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 18 | 35 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.
PHILLIP'S
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
Made at their Steam Mills, Byculla.
15 per cent.—GUARANTEED.—15 per cent.
Is the Most cleanly and Efficacious Disinfectant.
Per Tin, As. 8; Per 28 lb. Box, Rs. 3.

PHENYLE,
Even at ordinary temperatures, gives off vapours which are fatal to Disease Germs and Microbes of all kinds.
Per Bottle, As. 6, As. 12, & Re. 1-2.
Per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4-8; Per 5 gallon Drum, Rs. 27-4.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY :
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.
A solution of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE, containing the medicinal principles of Chiretta.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the CHIRETTA plant preserved with sugar.

CHIRETTA is a TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of the highest order and of immense value in BILIOUS and LIVER complaints. As a remedy for PILES, it is unequalled; toning up the SYSTEM and REMOVING the CAUSE. The LIQUOR should be used by those who object to sugar.

These preparations are prepared entirely WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT, by a process known only to the—

SOLE PREPARERS.

PRICES : { LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ ..... Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3 per bottle. SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE ..... Re. 1- 8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

| | | | Per box | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of | 50 | | Per box | 14 | 0 |
| Monicos Regalia de Preferencia | " | 50 | " | 15 | 0 |
| Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | | 25 | " | 10 | 0 |
| Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | | 25 | " | 12 | 8 |

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

| | | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| These can be recommended as good smokes :— | | | | | |
| Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings | | | Per box | 11 | 0 |
| Non Plus Ultra | do. | 50 | do. | 9 | 0 |
| Isabels | do. | 50 | do. | 7 | 8 |
| Exquisitas | do. | 50 | do. | 7 | 0 |
| Princessas (small size) | do. | 50 | do. | 5 | 0 |
| Little Devils | do. | 50 | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Club Londres | do. | 100 | do. | 7 | 0 |
| Nuevo Habano Especial | do. | 100 | | 6 | 0 |
| Habano 1A (extra large size) | | 100 | | 6 | 8 |
| Habano 2A | do. | 100 | | 4 | 8 |
| Cartado 1A | do. | 100 | | 6 | 8 |

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

**SOME FAVOURITE AUTHORS.**

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12. Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

BOLDREWOOD, ROLF.
Robbery under Arms
The Miner's Right
The Squatter's Dream
A Sydney-Side Saxon
A Colonial Reformer
Nevermore
A Modern Buccaneer
The Crooked Stick
Old Melbourne Memories
The Sealskin Cloak
My Run Home
The Romance of Canvas Town
The Sphinx of Eagle Hawk. (Re. 1.)

CRAWFORD, F. MARION.
Mr. Isaacs
Dr. Claudius:
A Roman Singer
A Tale of a Lonely Parish
Saracinesca
Zoroaster

CRAWFORD, F. MARION—*contd.*
Marzio's Crucifix
Paul Patoff
With the Immortals
Greifenstein
Sant Ilario
A Cigarette Maker's Romance
Khaled
The Witch of Prague
The Three Fates
Children of the King
Don Orsino
Pietro Ghisleri
Marion Darche
Katharine Lauderdale
The Ralstons
Adam Johnstone's Son
Casa Braccio
Taquisara
A Rose of Yesterday
Corleone
To Leeward
Love in Idleness (Re 1.)

**R. MULL'S**
WELL KNOWN
**KANGRA VALLEY TEAS**
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
**R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,**
15, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of HUGOWANDAS KHOOSHALDAS MEHTA, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.
BAI CHANCHAL, widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of the minor son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and, in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. R. BINNING,
The 31st day of July, 1899.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

**"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."**
NEW SHIPMENT OF
**TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.**

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

**FLOR DE JAVAS.**
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

**FOREIGN CIGARS.**
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

**NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"**
for the
**MONSOON,**
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

**J. NEUBERG,**
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

**DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.**
REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. | Silver. | Steel & Nickel |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| With Turnpin Side .....50 | | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple ...50 | | 24 | 16 |
| With Curl .....50 | | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez...50 | | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
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| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc., from Rs. 1-8. ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 1-2 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs straw Hats, extra quality, linet Satin, ice, 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE—DHOBI TALAO, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple, THIS DAY, the 4th instant.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILLS have two Cross-land Boilers and One Engine, 220 I. H., FOR SALE. Particulars on application to the MILLS.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER IMPORTERS, Leading Machines in Stock. Send for our Catalogue. The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road.

THE POOR MAN'S DRINK.—The Bombay Tea Association's Cheap Teas and Dust, imitated but not equalled, from 12 annas to 8 annas per lb. in Tins.—MORTON MAJOR and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GODOWN or LARGE ROOM suitable for use as a store room WANTED, must be close to Alice Building. Address "WEST END WATCH Co., Fort.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory, state age and furnish Copies of Testimonials.—Apply to "No. 144," care of this Paper.

WANTED. A competent 2nd class ENGINEER, who can understand erection and working of a Ginning Factory thoroughly. Salary offered Rs. 100, with extras. Apply to Messrs. SOOKHANAND SHAMLAL MERCHANTS, Khurjee, N.-W. P.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good English, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese, Tamil, Malyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

DON'T FAIL to visit our SALE these days particularly as further reductions are made to clear existing stock at SHROFF BROTHERS.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies reliable High Class and Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully reduced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Koop and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3, with postage, Rs. 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecogopan Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Suscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY,**
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE Co., are instructed by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of the premises, occupied by the J. N. Petit Colaba Library next to the Gun Carriage manufactory, household furniture such as bedsteads sofa couches, chairs, tables, screen, lamps, looking glasses, cupboard, cooking pots, &c., &c.
The property will be on view, two days before the sale.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1899.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Pursuant to the Judge's order, dated the 25th July, made in suit No 15 of 1899 (wherein Motibai, widow, is plaintiff, and Dossabhoy M. Darookhanawalla and others are defendants), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Cawasjee Patel Street, First, the household furniture of the late Mr. M. N. Darookhanawalla, consisting of tables, chairs cupboards, bedsteads, chandeliers, globe lamps, glass and crockerywares, copper and brass cooking utensils, &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHOBHI TALAO, AND COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the following days, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or divisions situate on the Girgaum Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustomji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Saccaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the books or rent roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 4 and 326, in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amurria, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 695, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 567.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 225.
On the Same Day, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land, with the messuages standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort registration sub-district, out-side the Fort in Bombay, admeasuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing old No. 215, and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and No. 24 and 2, in the house assessment book of the Bombay Municipality, and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzzar, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Birjay, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mistry successively, and is now occupied by the tenants of the said Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzzar, and which is bounded on the north, partly by a public passage, and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mistry, on the east, by Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobi Talao Second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 110.
On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazundariland or ground, lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba, or otherwise called old Woman's Island, in an part called Colowdy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or there abouts, assessed by the fazundar under No. 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street, called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Sounderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrussool, by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Sounderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrussool.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 50.
The above properties are now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Crows Nest," Tardeo Road, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood carved and plain french polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Madrasi Carpenters, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, Dilmars and Hinks's table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, hand paintings and Oleographs, real Persian carpets, one sweet toned Rosewood cottage piano by Rose and Co., (nearly new) one ladies' bicycle, one large size English cooking stove (large size), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one large fire proof safe, etc., the property of J. WHITE, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW BENGALPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioners appointed by the Decree of the High Court, dated the 17th March, 1899, in suit No. 140, of 1898, (wherein Farmabai, widow of Syed Fazludin bin Syed Mohidin Hoosain, and another, are plaintiffs, and Syed Hassan bin Syed Fazludin bin Mohideen Hoosain, and others, are defendants), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, together with the messuages, tenement, ord elling house standing thereon, situate at new Bengalpoora Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth forty-four feet in length, thirty-nine feet or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 2251, and Street No. 5464, and bounded on the north, by the New Bengalpoora Street, on the south, by a thoroughfare, on the east, by the property of Hawabai, daughter of Kazi Sab Mohmoed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed, on the west, by a thoroughfare.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the plaintiffs, or to Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, attorney for the 1st defendant, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
1 double barrelled C.-F. B.-L. Gun, with implements, in case.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted, miniature brougham.
1 Handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 Iron grey pony, 13-1 hands, believed sound, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, 14 1-2, about 8 years, quiet in harness.
1. Strong bay Arab pony, 14 hands, aged, fast-trotter.
1. Strong Arab pony, about 6 years, goes well in harness.
1. Strong black C. B. horse, 14-2, about 8 years, goes well in harness, believed sound.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Fakirjee Dustomjee Cowasjee.
1. Strong palanquin office shigram with handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse and harness.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Carlisle Chamber, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, rich China and Japanese flower vases, ornaments, best oleographs and pictures, one sweet toned walnutwood square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian and Cambay carpets, &c., &c., the property of Dr. E. H. CAYLEY, proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near G. I. P. Railway blocks, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house-hold furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, table and China ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of W. H. DAW, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the attorneys for the plaintiff and 3rd defendant in suit No. 15 of 1899, (wherein Gunpatram Chamber and others are plaintiffs, and Maneckchund Kapoorchund and others are defendants), in pursuant to the order, dated the 27th day of January, 1899, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130, 6-7 square yards, a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east, by the halalcore passage of the said premises, on the west, by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the north, by the house of Antajee Simaji, and on or towards the south, by the house of Javerchund Purabchund which said premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward C, No. 159, Street No. 2-9-21.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mooljee and Ragowjee, plaintiff's attorneys, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1899.

**GERMANY.**
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the following, consisting of best electroplated champagne, beer, wine and claret services, cruet and pickle frames, tea and coffee sets, ice pitcher, salvers, rich glass decorated centre pieces, flower vases, Italian figures and flower vases, gold gilt bird cages with singing birds, mechanical toys, silk dressed pictures, leather hand bags, albums, Japanese panels, garden seats, opera glasses, dressed dolls and toys, dessert and breakfast services, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANKWADI, NEAR KALBADEVIE ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Sheriarjee Bharoocha, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of February 1896 the following property, viz.:—
All that piece of farzandari land, the fazendar being the Brotherhood of Saint Francis of the Church of N. Sra. De Esperance, admeasuring 360 square yards, more or less, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 379, and Street Nos. 17 and 18, all which premises are situate at Tankwadi, Kalbadevie Road, in the Dart Kolbhat, belonging to the said Brotherhood in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and south by the vacant land and the building of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the west by the house of Govind Tekmalla, on the north formerly by the House of Sujena Nakin and now of Bhicajee Divecha.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on Menabadevi Tank Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the date and place hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagee, as also the transferee of the mortgagee, Mr. Naginbhoy Ghelabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Jotia Naron Bhugwan, as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Abaram Bhugwan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1896, the following property, viz:—
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.
All that piece of fazundari land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Mombadevi Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,0 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under C Ward Nos. 771 and 772, and street Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47 (1), and bounded on the east by the house of Jadowjee Cumulsey, on the west by the house of Bhaiseth Jamnadas, on the south by a gully, and on the north by the said Mombadevi Tank Road,
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF SUPERIOR WORSTEDS COATINGS, FLANNELS AND TWEEDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned a consignment of woolen goods just received per s.s. Arabia consisting of fancy woollen Scotch check cashmere, fancy silk stripe and check coatings, fancy woollen with spotted worsteds, colored, homespun and knitted coating's, twisted check coatings, colored venetians, black and blue union twilled coatings, single width blue and black diagonal serge, fancy woollen striped tennis serge, &c.
The pieces which are from 4 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view two days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockeryware and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, table ornaments, windproof-lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. SANDS, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, marble top sideboard, and sofas.
The property of a military officer—uniform suit, revolver, sword, hand camera, magic lantern, pneumatic bicycle, &c.
6 new 14 and 18 carat open face and half hunting gold watches.
1 folding harmonium in case.
1 4 stops college harmonium.
1 Webley's patent regulation, W. G. Model, 6 chamber revolver, with leather holster, and 1 box man stopping cartridges.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun, by W. Jeffrey.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, No. 19007.
1 gold 18 carat watch guard.
An invoice of Japanese fancy goods, consisting of four-fold screen representing Japanese art and view, silk fans, shirts and handkerchiefs, Mikado jardiniers with stands for hall and staircase lacquered albums representing photos of Japanese beauties, industry, temples, streets, etc., lacquered furniture for hall, such as tables, corner and wall brackets, gold and silver panels for walls, inlaid handkerchief and glove boxes, tea boxes, cabinets, inlaid hall screens, picture frames, trays of all shapes, designs and patterns and sizes, Mikado royal games of billiard, complete with cues and balls.
A rare opportunity for Bombay decorators for corner handbags, roof sticks, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand ladies' and gent's pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome light pony cart with strong grey pony and harness.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 handsome landau with brake.
1 servic[illegible] glass plate[illegible] brougham.
1 second-h[illegible]
1 strong-bu[illegible]
And any o[illegible]ich may be offered.

SALE OF LAN[illegible]HAR CHAWL

On TUESDAY, [illegible] p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Vichla[illegible] widow of Sobhagchund Meghraj, and Nemchund Sobhagchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Babcorao Ramchandra and Ramchandra Baboorao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively the 7th day of December, 1894, and the 9th day of July, 1895, the following property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land, part of Pension and Tax tenure, and part of quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Lohar Chawl Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4298 squre yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 132, 1-41, new Nos. 1036, 7109, old survey Nos. 2-1190, Hissa new survey Nos. 2-1803, 1-1803 assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C ward Nos. 1082-183, Street No. 214-216, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao Shrinivasrao, on or towards the west by the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pisale, on or towards the north by the Public Road Lohar Chawl, and on or towards the south by the property of Keshow Khooshaba Acharya, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p. m., the effects of the late Vithuldas Goculdass, consisting of gold and silver wire, gold and silver zik, bodlo, silver powder, gold and silver thread, laces, tapes, borders, and flowers, one block of silver weighing about 238 tolas, remnant pieces of velvet, velvet borders, embroidered caps, bundles of embroidery, &c.
Also 1 black wood cupboard and 3 silver buttons belonging to the estate of Gangjee Tricum.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Na.devie Street, otherwise called Barbhai Mobo la, near the Old Choonam Kiln.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Thacker Ramjee Ebjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdurrahiman bin Hassum Nuthaff, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, the following property, viz:—
All that piece or Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevie Street, otherwise called Barbhai Monolla, at or near the old Choonam Kiln, outside the Fort, in the registration district and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7-8, New No.—old Survey No. 1712 and new Survey No. 2014, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 76 and now under street nos. 475, 477 and Ward B No. 2361, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevie Street or Barbhai Monolla, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the house of Rahimtoola Dossa, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana the entire furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel, consisting of drawing, dining and bed rooms furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, full size slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, gas lamps, etc. large marble top counter bar, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lapp lamps copper utensils, etc.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON BREACH CANDY OR GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Nawazbai, widow and executrix of the estate of the late Dossabhoy Eduljee Guzzar, the following valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Pensions Tazland, admeasuring 3105 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector for Pension and Tax tenure, under old No. 56, New No. 819, old Survey No. 402 and New Survey No. 225, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, bearing street Nos. 419, 421 (1) and Ward No. 1231-35, situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, and bounded on the east by the house of Ragoonath Abajee on the west, by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum road, on the north by the house of Atmaram Babaji, and on the south by the house of Luximan wai of Sunjwad Rowjee and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the under signed.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.**—*Contd.*

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF THE KAISER-I-HIND FLOUR MILLS ON THE JAIL ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED IMAMWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Khakbhai Hemani and Co, and on accounts and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimbhai Dossa and his sons, Allarukhia Ebrahim, Moherali Ebrahim, Fazal Ebrahim and Karmali Ebrahim, the following valuable property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1897, and executed by the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa to the said Mortgagees and a deed of assignment executed by the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa in favor of his sons.
All that piece of ground admeasuring 1153 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the southern side of Jail Road otherwise called Imamwada Street,

## NOTICES.

### SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

### NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

### NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 52 and 53 Victoria, Chapter 11, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (5 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and, if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (6 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 3rd grade, he will be promoted to the 2nd grade.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart, from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 100, to order to be registered; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last named date.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock precisely on THURSDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust or his nominee.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

Rupees _____
(my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Bank of Bombay the balance of the before the 16th September, 1899.
amount in _____
Rupees _____ each.
(signature)
(Address)

### TO LOVERS OF ART.

E establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, up in the most approved and artistic style, re artists and their patrons can at all times meet their mutual advantage, and to the advancement Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 10-35m., 10-8a. Low water, 3-21m., 4-33a.
Dance, Government Telegraph Recreation Club.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per s. s. Sstos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR'S SALOON.—While his Excellency Lord Sandhurst was travelling to Bombay from Kirkee by the passenger train, on Tuesday last, the spring bracket of his saloon broke, and the carriage had to be detached at Lanowli. Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, who was travelling in charge of the train, placed his carriage at the disposal of the Governor, and the journey was continued to Bombay without any further hitch. The accident would have been serious had it not been discovered in time.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.—Mr. Slavaksh Cowasji Davar has been been appointed Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Ahmednagar. It will be remembered that in January last a good deal of discussion was raised about the place of the Public Prosecutor at Sholapore being offered to a Parsee pleader, when the Brahmin element protested against the District Judge's nominee. In order to avoid any further discussion, a pleader from Poona was selected by Government to the Sholapore post, and Mr. Davar was nominated to Ahmednagar.

Y. M. C. A.—On Wednesday evening, a concert in aid of the Athletic Club was given in the Apollo Bunder Rooms, which were well filled. A good programme was provided, the chief features being the vocal efforts of Madame Lily Howard and Mrs. E. Bellam, both of whom were received with marked favour. Other songs were given by Mr. D. B. Binning, M. T. Hewson, Mr. J. McNaught, and Mr. Reynolds, and the musical parts were undertaken by Mr. Dove, Mr. F. C. Anderson, and Mr. M. T. Carrol. The choir rendered a couple of glees in good style. The arrangements would be improved if stewards were appointed to conduct people to their seats.

FIRE AT THE JUBILEE MILL.—About a quarter to 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the blow-room and waste-cotton gutter of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company's Mill at Sewree. The Fire-Brigade stations were communicated with, and the Chinchpooly steamer under Mr. Wilson was first to arrive at the scene, followed by the Byculla and Dhabla Tank engines. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the Fire-Brigade, was promptly on the spot. None of the engines were brought to requisition as the flames had been put out by the mill fire-appliances. The damage was estimated at Rs. 50. The cause of the fire is not known.

SALE OF THE OLD POLICE COURT BUILDINGS.—Acting under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeevenji Hormusji Gazdur, Messrs. Bennett & Co., the well-known auctioneers, sold, last evening, by public auction, the buildings known as the "Old Police Court Buildings," in Hornby Road. There was no reserve bid, and the sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 50,000, which amount rose at a single start to Rs. 75,000. Another bid brought up the amount to Rs. 85,000. The bidding was brisk, and the amount went up to Rs. 90,500, which was offered by Mr. Jehanghir Jeevenji Gazdur, one of the executors, on whose name the property was finally knocked down.

DEATH OF MRS. VASUNJI TRIKAMJI.—Bai Ratanbai, wife of Rao Saheb Vasuji Trikamji, a leading member of the Dussa Oswal community, died, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the bungalow of her husband, at Narayen Dabukar Road, Walkeshwar. The deceased, who was only twenty years of age, had received fair education. She was a charitably-disposed lady with a genial temper, and was very popular among the community. She was the daughter of the late Shet Harbhan Narsi Natha, the head of the Dussa Oswal community. Her death will be deeply regretted by a large number of friends and relations.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MATHERAN.—Mr. Allan F. the Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Luximon Kooshaba, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years. Deceased was a resident of Matheran, where he was employed as a labourer in repairing roads under the Superintendent of Matheran. About 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, Luximon and several other labourers were pulling a roller along the road, when owing to the incline the roller run rapidly, and deceased and another man who had the hold of the handle were run over. The deceased sustained fractures of the left arm and left thigh and some abrasions, while the other man was killed on the spot. Luximon was taken to the Matheran Dispensary, where he was attended to, but as the injuries were very serious, he was on the same evening brought down to Bombay by train, in an Ambulance, and conveyed him from the Victoria Terminus to J. J. Hospital. Deceased's injuries were dressed in the hospital, and he was detained. His condition grew worse and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam, a sub-partner of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., charged Kutbudin Ismail with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 250. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th April last the complainant gave accused Rs. 250 to be paid in satisfaction of a decree of the Court of Small Causes, which was taken out by one Parshotal, widow of Khakubhai Parshot, in respect of rent due. The complainant subsequently went to Khandala, where he received a telegraphic message that an execution had been issued against him for non-payment of the money. He thereupon came down to Bombay and paid the money by drawing a cheque on the National Bank. The accused denied having received Rs. 250 from the complainant for the purpose alleged by him, but said he had received Rs. 212, which he kept with him in consideration of services rendered by him to the complainant. Since the warrant was taken out against him, he had paid to Mr. Haji Cassum Jeesuf on the 7th ultimo Rs. 112 in cash and passed a promissory note for Rs. 200. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BRANDING A GIRL.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Asnabee and Ameenabee, two Mahomedan women, were prosecuted on a charge of causing hurt to Ameena, a Mahomedan girl, aged six years, by means of heated iron. Mr. Kazi Kabruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The girl resided with her father, Shaik Caddur Balla Miya, in a chawl at Byculla, where the two accused women also lived. The girl was left in charge of the first accused by her father during the latter's absence at work. On the 30th ultimo, when Shaik Caddur returned home from work, the girl complained to him that the first accused tied her hands and feet, and second accused branded her with a heated ladle. The first accused in her defence said that the girl was in the habit of wandering away from home, and with a view to chastise her, she tied her hands and feet and made her sit at one place. She then went, with a water-pipe, and during her absence the second accused branded the girl without her consent. The second accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but in extenuation of her guilt she stated that she did it at the instance of the first accused. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—Yesterday, a lamp-lighter in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, while extinguishing a street lamp near a public well, on Girgaum Back Road, heard a splash in the well. He turned round and noticed a white coat lying on the parapet of the well, and on looking in it he saw the water disturbed. He proceeded to the Girgaum police station and informed the police. Inspector Barker and a policeman went to the spot. The latter dived in and brought out the dead body of a Hindu. The body was dressed in a bundee and dhotur, and in one of the pockets of the bundee was found a letter addressed by one Gunoo from a village in Ratnagiri. The latter asked the deceased to return to his native country. The body was subsequently identified by Laleoo Sumbhoo to be that of his father's cousin, Soma, aged thirty years. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, regarding the death of Soma. The evidence of Laleoo disclosed that deceased was a sewer of gunny bags, and resided with Laleoo in an oart at Girgaum. He was preparing to leave Bombay for his native country, and about 5 o'clock, yesterday, he left Laleoo's house, saying he was going to see his cousin, who resided at Khetwady. Deceased was not seen alive by the witness again. He was not said to be in any trouble, and no reason was assigned for his committing suicide. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

### THE HITECHU SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THESE were four appeals from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Joint District Judge of Ahmedabad, who on the 17th March last, on the petition of Mr. Framji Dorabji Kapadia, engineer, ordered the above company to be wound up by the Court under the provision of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. The agents and directors and some of the creditors of the company filed these appeals. Mr. Kallabhoy Lallubhoy with Mr. L. A Shah, appeared for Mr. Girdharlal Dalsukhram, a director; Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira for Mr. Chotalal Damodar, a creditor, and Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. for Messrs. Assaley and Co., Limited. The respondents were represented by Mr. Desai, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, for the petitioner Mr. Framjee Dorabjee. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for some of the shareholders of the company; and Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga for the provisional liquidator, Mr. William Hudson, and a number of creditors of the company.

The petitioner Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Kapadia, at whose instance the order for winding up was passed by the lower court, was the holder of two shares in the Hitechu Company at Ahmedabad, which had been registered under the Companies' Act in 1891. Among the grounds for winding up the company he alleged that it had worked at a heavy loss for about a year, had incurred a heavy debt which its agents were unable to discharge; that the directors had declared an interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share although the company had made no profit; that the company was unable to pay its debts, &c. The petitioner was supported in his application by several creditors, who filed separate petitions for winding up, stating that if for any technical difficulty, Mr. Framji's petition was rejected, their application should be treated as such petition for winding up. After consulting the wishes of the majority of shareholders and creditors of the company assembled at special meetings called at the instance of the Joint Judge in order to ascertain their views, the learned Judge had made the order for winding up.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that the main objections taken by the appellants against the order for winding up were two-fold, that the final efforts of Madame Lily Howard and Mrs. E. Bellam, both of whom were received with marked favour. Other songs were given by Mr. D. B. Binning, M. T. Hewson, Mr. J. McNaught, and Mr. Reynolds, and the musical parts were undertaken by Mr. Dove, Mr. F. C. Anderson, and Mr. M. T. Carrol. The choir rendered a couple of glees in good style. The arrangements would be improved if stewards were appointed to conduct people to their seats.

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(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMCRISHNA BHICAJEE SUKHALKER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in April last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust by public servant, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. V. G. Bhandarker appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears from the finding of the Sessions Judge that the accused was a writer head constable in the office of the chief constable at Bhiwndy in December, 1897, and remained in office until 7th May 1898, when he resigned service. Accused was alleged to have been entrusted with two gold bangles in that capicity and the question was whether he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of them These articles were seized by chief constable Govind Kashinath, who had since retired from service. Govind did not state clearly that the ornaments came into the accused's custody, but from his evidence, the articles were forwarded to the Hazan Deputy Collector, and subsequently returned by him to the chief constable in December 1897. According to Narayen Patanker, the articles passed into the accused's custody when they came into the chief constable's office first, and subsequently also on being returned by the Huzur Deputy Collector. These ornaments, Mr. Tyabjee said, were never brought on the register of property and the police book which was kept in the Chief constable's office, nor did four of the six chief constables, who held office since they were seized until they were missed, discover their existence. There was a difference in the accounts whether the bangles were sealed or not. The Sessions Judge said he had no doubt that the bangles were kept by the accused in his desk on the 21st February, 1898. On the 17th May, 1898, the accused took leave; and instead of returning on the 18th, as he should have done, he returned on the 19th. On the day he told the chief constable that he was ill; and he was absent from that date up to the date on which he gave over charge. The complainant said it was in August that it was discovered that the bangles were missing. There was no positive proof, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused converted the property to his own use; but there were circumstances in the case which led him to that conclusion. Dissenting from the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

Their lordships for reasons given, reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon the accused, acquitted him, and ordered that he be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment, said: The facts are very fully set out in the judgment of the Sessions Judge. I cannot, however, accept the conclusion he has come to. The bangles were in the police office on the 21st February, 1898, and they were found to be missing some time in August, 1898. Assuming that they were given into the custody of the accused in February, it lay on the prosecution to prove that they were lost while that custody continued. It was their duty to trace the custody, and to show that no one but the accused could possibly have made away with them. The Sessions Judge says that the accused took leave on the 17th May, returned on the 19th, and on that day he told the chief constable that he was ill, and he was absent from that date up to the date on which he gave over charge. I find that he resigned his appointment on the 27th May, but did not give over charge till the 10th June. If, therefore, the accused took the bangles, he must have taken them on or before the 17th, or at the latest on the 19th May. Yet no evidence is adduced to show whether the bangles were or were not in the office at this time, or in whose custody they were during the whole of the time between the 17th May and the time in August, when they were missed. Even as to the 10th June, when the accused gave over charge, no direct evidence is given as to whether the bangles were or were not then handed over. The witness (Exhibit 30) is not asked whether he took charge of the bangles. The Government pleader wishes us to infer a denial from his statement that he could not say of any article that he did not take charge of except bangles. His evidence, however, is exceedingly weak, for no memo. was made of the charge-taking, and there was nothing in writing to show that the bangles ever were in the charge of the police. The only other witness (Exhibit 31) is even more unsatisfactory for he says that "papers and property, silver and gold ornaments, and the cash balance were handed over; I cannot say for certain what ornaments were taken over," and he is nowhere made to say that these bangles were not taken charge of. I think, therefore, that the prosecution has failed to prove the disappearance of the bangles at a time when they were in the charge of the accused. We therefore reverse the conviction, and sentence acquit the accused, and order that he be set at liberty. We ask the Sessions Judge in future to refer in his judgment to the Exhibits by the numbers they bear on the record.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said:—The Sessions Judge of Thana, disagreeing with the assessors, convicted the accused (who was formerly a Head Constable Karkun attached to the Alibag Chief Constable's Office), under section 409, I. P. C., and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The offence is said to have been committed about 21st February 1898, in respect of two gold bangles, being attached property brought into the chief consable's office in connection with certain criminal proceedings. The case for the prosecution is, that it was the duty of the accused as head constable karkun in the office of the Alibag chief constable to keep charge of attached property, and enter such property in a register, and that the bangles were proved to have been so kept by him in a box of which he had the key, and he failed to account for the property, or produce the same, when he resigned his office, and that resignation was accepted about 18th June, 1898. The chief constable's evidence shows that the bangles must have been missed shortly after 21st February, 1898, when they were last traced into the possession of the accused, and they must have been made away between that date and 18th June, 1898, when the resignation of the accused, tendered about 27th May, 1898, was accepted by his departmental superiors. The accused handed over charge of the other property in his possession to his successor, and this took up some time but the bangles appear to have been reported as lost about 10th June, 1898. The chief constable apparently came to know of the loss later still, in August, 1898. In his judgment the Sessions Judge admits that there in no positive proof that accused committed the alleged misappropriation or breach of trust. The guilt of the accused is however said to have been satisfactorily brought home to him by reason of the fact that the accused did not bring to the knowledge of his superior the existence of the bangles nor did he express surprise at their disappearance. This conduct was held to be highly suspicious as he had been in the office for a long time and he had handled the ornaments shortly before they were said to have been lost and had talked about them to many other karkuns and corresponded about them with the Huzur Deputy Collector's office. The accused however appears to have brought to his superior's notice on 1st March, 1898 that some correspondent in respect of the bangles which had been lost. It should be more carefully inquired after; but the Sessions Judge inferred from this that accused made this suggestion to divert attention or fix suspicion elsewhere and that the bangles must have been appropriated about the time when this report was made. Under this impression the Sessions Judge was not inclined to attach much value to the fact that keys, which were in the charge of the accused, were handled not only by himself but by other constables in the chief constable's office during the absence of the accused. This was shown admittedly to have been the case on one notable occasion, when his box was opened on 28th May, 1898, and money due to an inspector was paid therefrom. The wholesale denial of all knowledge of the facts of the case made by the accued in his trial appears to have influenced the Sessions Judge to infer a general dishonesty of purpose, and on this account accused was held not even entitled to the credit otherwise due to his conduct in producing the bangles before one of the previous chief constables, and sending the ornament to the Huzur Deputy Collector of his own accord, when so far as the office record was concerned, he might have long before 21st February 1898, reported the loss. The Chief Constable's evidence shows in fact that such a complaint of the loss of the bangles had been made by another head constable in August, 1897, and the chief constable was unable to explain how the ornaments were produced later on by the accused in February, 1898. This point does not appear to have attracted the notice of the Sessions Judge. In the admitted absence of any positive evidence the suspicions relied upon by the Sessions Judge are fairly met by the evidence of conduct—indicating an honesty of purpose. The bangles appear first to have been brought into the office in December, 1897. No entry was made of this property from December, 1897, to the date when the property was missed, between March and June, 1898. As many as six chief constables acted in the office during this interval, and nobody seems to have made any inquiries when the usual but nominal transfer reports were made and received. The general management of the office was very loosely conducted. By the admission of the complainant himself, though accused had the nominal charge of the keys, other persons than the accused handled the keys in his absence. The chief constable admitted that, when accused was absent, his key was sent for, and money removed by using the keys. It was this circumstance which led the assessors to hold the accused not responsible criminally for the bangles. There is no reason to doubt that the ornaments were made over to accused, as sworn to by two of the witnesses, and kept by him in the desk about 21st February, 1898. There is no trace of the same from that date. There is no reason to suppose that accused was moved by a dishonest purpose when he wrote the report of the 1st March. About 18th May he went on leave, and stayed at home some days, and soon after he resigned, but did not absent himself till his resignation was accepted. There can be no doubt that the accused was guilty of great negligence, but the chief constables were equally careless, and mere remissness on the part of the accused would not justify his conviction of a criminal charge under section 409. The conduct of the accused on the whole was indicative of honesty, rather than dishonesty, and in this case dishonest intention must be clearly made out. We must reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit the accused.

## POONA STEEPLECHASES.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED ON 1ST AUGUST, 1899.

FIRST DAY,—MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

The Poona Grand National—Distance, about 2 1-4 miles.
1 Mr Holford's b aus geldg Asquith, aged
2 Mr S K S b aus geldg Mark II, 6 years
3 Mr S K S b aus geldg W Y, 6 years
4 Mr A A Apcar's b aus geldg Papat Rose, aged
5 Mr Boulton's br aus geldg Oakleaf, aged
6 Mr Harter's br aus geldg The Clown, aged
7 Mr S K S ch aus geldg Cedric by the Broker by May flower.
8 Mr Gordon Hunter's br aus geldg Neilgow, aged
9 Aga S Shah's br aus geldg The Wreck, aged

The Bombay Army Cup—Distance, about 1 3-4 miles. Over the Pony Course.
1 Captain Young's gr a geldg Electric, 13 3
2 Mr Burne's gr a p Silver King, 13 2 1-2 aged
3 Major Wallace George b a p Apollo, 13 2 3-4
4 Mr Baldrey's gr a p Afus, 13 3 aged
5 Mr C A Howard g a p Novelty, 13 2 3 4 aged
6 Mr C H Cauley's g a p Discount, 13 2 4 yrs

The Western India Hunt Cup—Distance, about 2 1-4 miles.
1 Mr Stapleton Cotton's b aus geldg Last Chance, aged
2 Mr S K S b aus geldg W Y, 6 years
3 Mr S K S b aus geldg Boulevard, 6 years
4 Major Keir's b aus gel g Fly Catcher, aged
5 Mr Lyndon's ch aus geldg Medowra, aged
6 Mr J B's ch aus geldg Homer, aged
7 Mr Benwell's b aus m Ginjey, aged
8 Mr Westropp's br aus geldg The Romp, aged

The Kirkee Chase—Distance, about 1 3-4 miles. Over the Pony Course.
1 Mr S K S b e geldg Rough Diamond II, 13 3
2 Mr Barry's b aus geldg Curiosity
3 Mr Bland's b a p Brat, 13 2 aged
4 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus geldg Freddie 13 2 3-4
5 Mr Derry's c aus m Lady Lily 13 3

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

The Grand Annual—Distance, about 2 1-4 miles.
1 Mr Holford's b aus geldg Asquith, aged
2 Mr S K S b aus geldg Mark II, 6 years
3 Mr S K S b aus geldg W Y, 6 years
4 Mr A A Apcar's b aus geldg Papat Rose, aged
5 Mr Boulton's br aus geldg Oakleaf, aged
6 Mr Harter's br aus geldg The Clown, aged
7 Mr S K S ch aus geldg Cedric by the Broker by May flower.
8 Mr Gordon Hunter's br aus geldg Neilgow, aged
9 Aga S Shah's br aus geldg The Wreck, aged

The Little Go Chase—Distance, about 1 3-4 miles. Over the Pony Course.
1 Mr S K S b e geldg Rough Diamond II 12 3
2 Mr Barry's b aus geldg Curiosity
3 Captain Young's gr a geldg Electric 13 3
4 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus geldg Freddie, 13 2 3-4
5 Mr Derry's c aus m Lady Lily, 13 3
6 Mr J B's b e m Lily of the valley, 13 2 aged

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Distance, about 2 1-4 miles.
1 Mr Stapleton Cotton's b aus geldg Last chance, aged
2 Mr S K S b aus geldg W Y, 6 years
3 Major Keirs b aus geldg Fly catcher, aged
4 Mr Lyndon's ch aus ge dg Medowra, aged
5 Mr Benwell's b aus m Ginjey, aged
6 Mr Westropp's b aus geldg The Romp, aged
7 Mr J B's ch aus gel g Homer, aged

The Wanowrie Chase—Distance, about 1 3-4 miles. Over the Pony Course
1 Captain Young's gr a geldg Electric, 13 3
2 Mr Blands b a p Silver King, 13 2 1-2 aged
3 Mr Burne's gr a p Silver King, 13 2 1-2 aged
4 Major Wallace George b a p Apollo, 13 2 3-4
5 Mr Baldrey's gr a p Afus, 13 3 aged
6 Mr C A Howards g a p Novelty, 13 2 3-4 aged

Second Entries close on 1st September 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd August.

IT is now settled that the office of the Public Works Secretariat shall move with the Government to Calcutta for the next cold season.

THE Kashmir Durbar have, we understand, now abolished the old fashioned system of taking a portion of their revenue collections in grain. This reform was strongly advocated by Mr. W. R. Lawrence in his book "The Valley of Kashmir," published in 1895. The Durbar were apparently unwilling to give the proposal immediate effect at the time that Mr. Lawrence concluded his settlement of the country for two reasons. The city of Srinagar was in old days largely fed at the expense of the cultivators, for a high proportion of the urban population could by long custom demand to be supplied with rice at cheap rates quite independent of ruling market prices. Secondly, it was held necessary to maintain a large State reserve against the possibilities of famine. The increase of trade and general prosperity in the country have enabled the Administration to reduce the lists of those who held themselves entitled to what was virtually State aid. A succession of good harvests has reduced the price of grain to a level below that of the old State rates. This combination of circumstances gave the State an opportunity of putting the grain trade of the valley on a far more satisfactory commercial basis than could possibly exist under the old conditions. The Durbar may be congratulated on having availed themselves of it. We notice that the price of the book referred to has been reduced to five rupees. This work should prove a good investment to all who are interested in the future of what has been styled the holiday ground of India, and which, if the railway comes, may some day prove a friend in need to the Punjab peasantry, since scarcity in the Punjab and Kashmir have seldom been concurrent.


### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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## INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA.

THE following letters have been circulated among the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and will be considered by them at their meeting on Thursday next.

To the Municipal Commissioner. Sir,—With reference to your No. 6933 of 26th June, 1899, regarding information on the effect of Mr. Haffkine's Anti-choleraic Inoculations in Calcutta, I have the honour to state that I have been inquiring for information on the subject, a portion of which I have now received and I will submit shortly.

2. I hope to obtain full information of the present prospect and state of the propbylactic preparation on the return of Mr. Haffkine, and I will communicate the information.

3. At the Royal Society, the value of the prophylactic has lately been under discussion. It is still in the experimental stage, but the future is very hopeful.

4. I believe since 1893, very little, if any, inoculation against Cholera has been done anywhere. In fact plague has overshadowed the dread of Cholera.

5. It is, I may add, hopeless to expect the people of this city to submit to inoculation till an epidemic has aroused their fears.

6. As soon as the preparation of the plague prophylactic has been completely installed in Government House Laboratory and Mr. Haffkine returns, he might, I suggest, be requested to prepare a supply of the anti-choleraic prophylactic for use.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Executive Health Officer.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your perusal the following information, which I have obtained from Calcutta, it will be of interest to the Corporation.

The mortality from Cholera, though nearly twice as high in 1894 as in 1893 (in which year was recorded the lowest mortality on record), was well below the average. There were 1,095 deaths and of these 577 occurred in Suburban Calcutta and 1,118 in Urban Calcutta. The figuresare as follows:—

| Locality. | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town | 2,252 | 1,603 | 1,741 | 1,198 | 1,734 |
| Suburbs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Combined area | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Locality. | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town | 1,079 | 903 | 1,553 | 1,257 | 596 | 1,118 |
| Suburbs | 1,236 | 916 | 1,402 | 762 | 273 | 577 |
| Combined area | 2,315 | 1,819 | 2,955 | 2,019 | 869 | 1,695 |

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TO LET.

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FOR

POONA SEASON, 1899.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

At yesterday's weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs 23,80,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 9,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 7,10,0 0 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15 16d., the tenders thereat being accepted to the extent of 3 per cent. An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made on Calcutta of Rs. 1,00,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 3-4d.

Consols continued to fall in value yesterday, a decline of 7-16 per cent. taking place, at 106 1-4 French Rentes remained at 103 1-4 ; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·24 1-2 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan continued at 113, and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £66 3-4. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d. per oz. ; also in New York at 60 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being still at 4-86 1-4 dollars. Some £2,00,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 28s. per 492 lbs.. June-July shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 35s. per 416 lbs. August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market ; for Linseed, 39 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Amsterdam, buyers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales of which 100 bales were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; and American Arrivals were quoted at 3 19-64d. per lb. for August and 3 15-64d. for December-January delivery. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 1-8 cents per lb. ; for August Futures 5·51 cents was quoted, and 5·78 cents for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The Local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day. The Mills bought some 1,900 bales, comprising chiefly Khamgaum, Wudhwan, and Komtha descriptions. For new Broach the quotation was Rs. 171 per candy ; for "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs 138 1-2 ; "Good" Bhownagger, Rs. 147.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 695 | bales. |
| Wheat | 12,241 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,638 | " |
| Rapeseed | 4340 | " |
| Rice | 57,394 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet, not to say dull. Some business was reported done for Antwerp at 16s. 6d. per ton, and also at 17s. for August loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady and unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. Only a little business transpired either way, and the market closed steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. | " |
| Francs | 170 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given to-day at 100 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 3 16 for Account, with 94 1-2 for Threes, in a quiet market.

SHARES.—Central India Mill are Rs. 20 lower, Manockjee Petit, Rs. 12 1-2 ; New Bezar Press and Volkart, Rs. 5 each.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 29th July, 1899 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 60,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 24,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,38,405 13 11 | | | |
| Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,32,801 7 5 | 37,71,207 | 4 | 6 |
| Other Dep at Head Office and Branches | 258,89,059 | 3 | 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | 24,011 | 2 | 2 |
| Sundries | 5,50,777 | 12 | 7 |
| Total | 386,37,085 | 6 | 5 |

| ASSETS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 85,87,639 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investments | 8,17,776 | 13 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised Securities | 39,95,792 | 14 | 2 |
| Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities | 43,93,836 | 8 | 4 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 60,56,849 | 15 | 6 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,35,652 | 2 | 3 |
| Bullion | 1,028 | 11 | 9 |
| Dead stock | 8,90,125 | 3 | 3 |
| Stamps | 11,219 | 0 | 4 |
| Sundries | 1,00,033 | 10 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches | 252,97,092 | 7 | 0 |
| | 133,39,992 | 15 | 5 |
| Total | 386,37,085 | | |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W. J. Crobin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain F J Grier, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Foylsmore, 2,023 tons, Captain E. Ellis, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Cardiff (5th July) with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,575 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow (1st July) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co.

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Sirsa | 1575 | Kendall | Rangoon | 3-8 | M M & Co |
| C | Hoscinee | 991 | Hughes | P Gulf | 5-8 | B & P S N Co |
| E | City of Perth | 2578 | Wilson | Karachi | 10-8 | F F & Co |
| G | Patna | 1164 | Howlden | Zanzibar | 3-8 | M M & Co |
| H&J | H M S Magdala | 745 | H L Fleet | R N | | Ri Navy |
| | Hulk Tenasserim | 1660 | do | do | | |
| K | Guernsey | 2804 | Hansen | Kobe | 5-8 | K N & Co |
| M | Monarch | 4770 | Murray | Hull | | T M & Co |
| N | Setos | 1153 | Carstens | Zanzibar | 5-8 | P Meyer |
| O | Rheinfels | 1773 | Dewars | Hamburg | 7-8 | Glade & Co |
| P | Ningchow | 1735 | Redway | London | 8-8 | W & A G & Co |
| Q | Satrunji | 547 | Ahmed | | | Shprd & Co |
| R | Naseri | 912 | Raffin | R S Ports | 4-8 | B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Canara | 1216 | Howldon | Zanzibar | 9-8 | M M & Co |
| 2 | Persia | 2331 | Osborne | Liverpool | 5-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | R Rubattino | 3014 | Saporito | Genoa | 15-8 | R Balduino |
| 4 | Singapore | 2431 | Pizzarello | Hongkong | 12-8 | F Balduino |
| 5 | Rezwada | 3170 | Tyrrell | Kobe | 7-8 | M M & Co |
| 8 | Silesia | 3150 | Mayer | Trieste | 7-8 | A L S N Co |
| 10 | H Maru | 2335 | Yoshigawa | Japan | 9-8 | N Y Kaisha |
| 12 | Arabia | 3167 | Parfitt | London | 12-8 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 1162 | Russell | Karachi | 4-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Lawada | 2124 | Clarke | Zanzibar | 3-8 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Sutlej | 2163 | Weston | Aden | 5-8 | P & O Co |

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, Rs. 8m. 4·73s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

## ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | City of Perth s | Wilson | Glasgow, July 1. |
| 3 | Foylemore s | Ellis | Cardiff, July 5. |
| | Smila s | Bamber | Persian Gulf. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Kilwa s | Nielsen | Persian Gulf. |
| | Scindia s | Smith | Calcutta. |
| | Nawab s | Crebbin | Calcutta. |
| | Lawada s | Grier | Zanzibar, &c. |

The steamer Naseri, Captain Raffin, obtained her por clearance yesterday, for Jeddah.

The steamer Hiroshima Maru, entered for loading yesterday for China and Japan.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—30 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Persia s—6 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co ; 150 hogsheads ale, R Morrison and Co ; 115 cases portwine, D Dadabhoy ; 115 cases whisky, 25 cases gingerwine, and 25 cases whisky, D. Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—8 cases ham, cheese bacon, Hirjeebhoy Manockjee ; 30 cases medicine A. M. Sodder, 15 cases confectionery, Dinshaw Merwa and Co ; 4 bales printing papers, K Shreecrishnadas ; 31 cases provision etc, P S Pochajee ; 8 cases bacon, W B Green and Co ; 30 cases ale, Ghunjeebhoy Coswaji ; 101 cases provisions, 76 cases ham, bacon &c. Charles Philli more and Co.

Peninsular s—5 cases soap, Essabhoy M Abdeally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—7 cases lanterns Mohamed Joonub Bowla ; 25 bales writing papers, Hussanally Abdeolally.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—11 cases cheese, hams etc, C Collanello.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste s—20 cases glass bangles, C. Jamsetjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—19 bales printing papers, Mathoorain Raghoowall.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BALDREY—July 29, at Arkonam, the wife of Percy C Singleton Baldrey, of a son.

COGGAN—July 30, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Walter Coggan, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MOLE—July 30, at Essex House, Ranikhet, Captain Joseph Mole (retired list), in his 75th year.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*,* ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1899.


SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, when opening an Industrial Exhibition at Stoke-on-Trent recently, gave an interesting apercu of Pottery as a Historical Document, and showed that it has been instrumental in preserving the records of prehistoric civilisations than any literature of papyrus or paper. Strange omission ! He said nothing of early Indian pottery, which must have been made in the valleys of the Ganges and other great rivers contemporaneously with that of the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Nile. Yet, nearly every village has its worker in clay, making the small vessels used in cooking, big jars for storing grain, which in the neighbourhood of rivers are sometimes used to float or ferry people from bank to bank. Imagination is, however, sufficiently staggered as it is to know that the ruins of cities have been found beneath the foundations of other cities that flourished five thousand years before the Christian era, and that engraved on burnt tablets are records that prove that the buildings in the deeper and long buried city were constructed a good nine thousand years ago. In that city were found drains and water conduits showing that the minutiæ of civilisation were well understood before the boards of works of modern times were called into existence by the growing needs of the nineteenth century. Doubtless, when excavation is carried further, other cities will be found in lower deeps as Dr. Sceleimann found Troys below Troys to the number of five—or was it six ?—beneath the pre-historic mounds at Hassirlik. Chaldæa, to be known in future ages as Babylonia, was, says Sir George, architecturally and artistically, if not commercially and politically, the creation of the potter. There is at the present day a house at Hillah, belonging to a family well-known in Bombay and London, the spacious courtyard of which is paved with square tiles of considerable size, each of them bearing the historic and once honoured name of Nabuchadnezzar. They were, doubtless, stolen from the mighty monarch's palace. They may have, and were paced by the royal feet when the luckless King was driven forth to browse on grass for a term of seven years. Historical investigation, which has rehabilitated even Nero, may yet do something for that great but unhappy Babylonian. Meanwhile we must be content to know from the unerring history of tile and tablet that he has a very real personage indeed, the ruler of a mighty Empire, with a capital the very name of which still exercises a potent influence over the imagination of man.

The Euphrates watered Babylon ; the Tigris saw Nineveh grow into the capital of the Assyrian Empire, extending from the Indus to the Mediterranean, which waned and fell, to rise again. Under the mounds covering the vast ruins, whole libraries of tablets have been preserved which have reconstituted the history and the mythology and the daily life of Assyria and Babylonia, both brought under one sceptre B.C. 2376. Such a period may be dimly computed when we remember that a similar period would take us back to a point of time fifty years anterior to Alexander's campaigns in India. Nineveh marbles and the Egyptian potters—who moulded vases and enameled tiles four thousand years before the Christian era—have brought down to us representations of every type of man living thousands of years before the Roman civilization came into existence, giving minute details of their clothing, their arms, their jewellery their ritual and their amusements. What would we not give for similar mementoes of the daily life of the races then inhabiting Western Europe, especially Ultima Thule, Gaul, and the impenetrable forests and marshes of Germany ? All we have to depend upon are the poor and scanty but still valuable carvings on the bones of reindeer, bison, and other animals buried in the floors of cave-dwellings, eked out with weapons and tools of flint such as our ancestors, or forerunners, manufactured during the stone-and-bone age. Nevertheless, Britain had learned the use of pottery before Julius Cæsar visited her white cliffs. There was a vigorous native art, says Sir George, which was, no doubt, indirectly inspired by the art of the Ægean and Mycenæ, which existed before the development of Hellenic art. The Samian ware loved by the Roman, supplanted the indigenous rustic pottery of the Britons. But it found refuge in Scotland and Ireland ; surviving there, it resumed its sway in Britain after the withdrawal of the Legions. It had then become a distinct Celtic art, which, modified by the Byzantine and Saracenic, flourished for centuries in Northern Europe. During the last hundred and fifty years pottery has been revived in England. In the last thirty years it has reached such perfection that it is in request throughout Europe and America. We have artistic pottery in India and also common pottery of a very inferior kind ; but no effort has yet been made to supply a better class of ware for domestic use. That is an industry that surely ought to be acclimatised in this country.

MR. CHARLES EWING, C. E., of Madras, has invented and recently laid down a single line light tramway in Southern India. The system by its efficiency and cheapness promises to revolutionise light tramways in this country, and official attention is now being directed to this unique undertaking. The line is on the estates of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., in the Travancore Hills, and for a distance of twenty-two miles carries the produce of their tea plantations to the merchant. The system is intended for use on ordinary roads, and it is claimed that a line laid on a road in no way injuriously affects the latter for ordinary traffic, as it can be laid on the extreme edge of the road, thus leaving the whole width, with the exception of a width of about twelve inches, free for ordinary traffic. This also permits the use of rails of the ordinary railway pattern with the head raised one inch above the surface of the road, and avoids the necessity for grooved rails sunk flush with the road surface, the loss of power by friction on the latter being almost three times what it is on the former. The single rail is laid on longitudinal wooden sleepers measuring only eighteen inches in length by eight inches in width and by from three to four inches in depth. These are placed fifteen inches apart, two feet nine inches from centre to centre. The trucks which run along these lines are on a coupling of double flanged wheels of fifteen inches diameter, placed three feet apart, under the centre of the truck. Platforms thirty inches wide and nine feet long, placed on each side of the wheels, carry the load, the whole weight of which, together with almost the whole weight of the car itself, is borne by the single line of rail on which the double flanged wheels run. The rails themselves are light, 14lbs. to the yard, but are strong enough for the load they are intended to carry. The car is prevented from falling over by a balance wheel placed on one side of the car at a distance of four feet and a-half from the central flanged wheels. It is four feet in diameter and has a tyre four inches wide. Its axle pivots on the centre of the car, and it is provided with double helical springs to take up any jolting caused by an uneven surface. The balance wheel runs on the roadway, its special function being to prevent the truck from capsizing, and it bears only a small portion of the weight of the car or its load. By this system a single buffalo or ordinary pair of bullocks can haul a load of seven tons. But it is contemplated to employ oil, gas or electric motors, and with these the value of the single line tramways will be multiplied as also with the speed. But even with animal power the system answers well, a pair of bullocks being able to haul ten times the load they are able to draw in ordinary carts. A line twelve miles in length is to be laid down at Calicut with a 30 lbs. to the yard rail with goods trucks carrying a load of three tons and a half each, a pair of bullocks hauling a train of two trucks, and passenger cars to carry 20 passengers each, to be drawn by ponies. The line is also intended to carry away the sewage and the road sweepings of the town at night. A company is now in course of formation to work this line, for which the Government of Madras has granted a concession. It is claimed, and as it seems to us fairly, that a line in this system, but of lighter construction, would serve admirably for military purposes. Instead of a 30 lbs. rail Mr. Ewing would lay down a 14 lbs. steel rail with light steel sleepers and fish-plates attached which might be kept in contonments, though of course ordinary rails from State lines might be obtained on loan and used. The uses for which such light lines might be devoted have been carefully thought out by Mr. Ewing, who certainly makes out a strong case in favour of their adoption for military purposes. With a view to illustrating the advantages of the system which seems to have a great future in store for it, Mr. Ewing is laying down a small experimental line at Adyar, Madras.

THE week's season reports for the Bombay presidency, published in our news columns, show that the situation has become more serious than it was when we last wrote. From "rain urgently wanted," the tune has been changed to "crops withering, fodder insufficient, distress impending." The Sholapur report is perhaps the most alarming of the lot, for the Collector not only records a rise in the prices of food-grains, but says that the chances of raising any kharif crops are fast vanishing, that the crops already sown are withering for want of rain, and prospects generally are gloomy, while in Malsiras and Sangola severe distress is impending. From Sholapur to Ahmedabad is a far cry, but the outlook there is pretty much the same. Rainfall is insufficient in the whole district, writes the Collector, and moisture is badly wanted, for sowing operations are stopped and the fodder-supply is insufficient. Karachi reports a scarcity of fodder and cattle suffering. Shikarpur, which was fairly happy seven days ago, too, is complaining this week, as prices are rising for want of rain. In Thar and Parkar prospects are more gloomy than before, and complaints are heard of insufficient water on the Jhudo Canals. The Panch Mahals cry out for water to save the standing crops now withering. Fodder is getting scarce and sowings retarded for want of rain. Throughout, the Broach district rainfall has been insufficient. Agricultural operations have been at a standstill ; rice and other crops except cotton are withering, and although cattle up to the present are in good condition it is not likely they will remain so long as fodder is becoming scarce and dear. Rain is badly wanted for the transplantation of seedlings in Surat, where cotton as well as jowari and rice are withering from the drought. Transplatation is stopped, and the young plants are withering for want of sufficient rain in Thana. Ratnagiri, Kolaba, and Khandesh send in similar reports ; Khandesh that fodder is already insufficient. In Nasik also the supply of fodder is running short. In Bijapur matters are even worse off. Generally prospects are dismal, for not only are the crops affected, but green grass is not procurable. Dharwar, Kanara, Rajkot, and Wadhwan all report the same, whilst Baroda reports scarcity of fodder in several divisions, the worst being Okhamandal, where cattle are suffering.

THE death-rate in Bombay for the week ending Monday last shows a considerable advance on that recorded for the same week in the previous year. There were 705 deaths, which gives an annual mortality of 42·96, the figures for the previous year being 615 and a death-rate of 37·14. It is very satisfactory to note that although plague is raging so virulently in the mofussil, it is showing no signs of a recrudescence in the City, while the few cases at present existing come chiefly from Kamatipura, Byculla, Mandvi, Market and Kumbharwada sections. There were 13 deaths from small-pox which were confined exclusively to the Hindu population. Remittent fever and diarrhœa each claim an increase in the number of deaths, and the mortality due to pulmonary complaints still remains very high. The plague reports from the mofussil are lamentable, showing in many districts the pestilence is making rapid progress. Poona city and cantonment are terribly afflicted, there being an increase of 218 deaths, the exact figures being 671 cases and 521 deaths compared with 385 and 303. The number of imported cases in Poona district rose from 14 to 23, the increase being due to the surreptitious migration of the people from Poona City to the villages outside. It is satisfactory to note that 177 persons were inoculated, and it is to hoped the authorities will energetically seek to get the people to submit to the operation in order that they may protect themselves. In Satara district the pestilence is not quite as severe as it was, the tendency being to decrease. In the former 22 inoculations were performed at Tasagon, in which place six cases, three proving fatal, have occurred among those who have been inoculated once, and none among those inoculated twice. Of the 21 cases which occurred during the same time among the non-inoculated, 19 proved fatal. There was an increase in the cases and deaths reported from Belgaum, and it has been deemed advisable to adopt the ward system in Belgaum city. There were 539 cases and 395 deaths. Vigorous measures are being taken to stamp out the epidemic, and the people are being induced to safeguard themselves by inoculation. About 2,700 operations have been performed, by far the greater portion having been done in the cantonment, where plague shows an appreciable decrease. There is a small advance in Nassik district, as also was the case at Dharwar. In Kolhapur the figures went up from 400 and 319 to 448 and 368, but the disease is not severe in Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Karachi, Cutch, Ahmednagar, Thana, Broach, and Kaira districts.

WITH reference to statements—which we have reason to believe were unquestionably correct—concerning the importation of plague cases into Bombay, we are authoritatively informed that all passengers leaving Poona and Nassik stations have been subjected to strict medical examination for over a fortnight past. Those leaving Poona have also been disinfected by steam. As plague has become so virulent in Poona district, people book to stations this side of Poona. Arrangements have been made to start the inspection of all up-trains at Kalyan to-morrow (Saturday).

THE dates and details of the Viceroy's tour are not yet finally arranged, but it is now understood that a final halt will be made at Agra.

WE must remind our readers that the Thespian Amateur Dramatic Club will give performances of Mr. Burnand's amusing play "Pygmalion and Galatea" on Thursday next and the following Tuesday. Most of the best seats are being snapped up and those who wish to witness a really excellent performance should lose no time in booking. Mr. Adams-Wyllie, who plays the part of the animated statue, has already appeared in the same role on five occasions in England. The other performers are amateurs of no mean order.

THE Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy have dismissed with costs four appeals filed in the High Court from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in March last, on the petition of Framjee Dorabjee Kapadia, ordered the Hitechu Spinning and Manufacturing Company of Ahmedabad to be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. The appeals from Mr. Fry's decision were filed by the agents and directors and some of the creditors of the company. The grounds stated for the winding up of the company were that it had worked at a heavy loss for about a year, had increased a heavy debt which its agents were unable to discharge, that the directors had declared an "ad interim" dividend of Rs. 15 per share although the company had made no profit, &c. The Chief Justice remarked that the credits and assets of the company came to over seven lakhs of rupees, while the liabilities amounted to about six lakhs, so that it was not unlikely that some part of the assets would come to the shareholders. The appeals were therefore dismissed.

DURING the week ending July 19th, 24 persons were inoculated in Bombay City.

MR. E. GILES has resigned his office as an additional member of the Legislative Council.

MR. H. KENNEDY, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been appointed a Presidency Magistrate.

MR. G. MONTEATH, I.C.S., has been appointed to compile the General Administration Report for 1898-99.

MAJOR R. H. FORMAN, R. A. M. C., has been appointed an additional member of the Belgaum Plague Committee.

THE Governor General in Council has recognised the appointment of Don Mauricio Ries as acting Vice-Consul for France, at Aden.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the honourable Mr. E. Giles of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

ON the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Bombay, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

ON the recommendation of the Municipal Corporations in the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

THERE were three cases, but no deaths from cholera in Karachi on the 29th July.

M. CARL PETERS, the Explorer, has discovered Cyclopean ruins up the Zambesi.

VISCOUNT FINCASTLE, 16th Lancers, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to General Chermside, commanding at the Curragh, and proceeds Home shortly.

THE 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, which was under orders to sail for Aden on the 11th January next, stands fast at Sialkot ; the 1st Royal West Kent from Rangoon taking their place on the roster.

TELEGRAMS dated London, 17th July, state that the first trial of a foreigner that has taken place in a Japanese Court is that of an American who is being tried on a charge of having committed several murders.

THE Chamkannis have now paid up the balance of the fine that was levied upon them in consequence of their misbehaviour last cold weather, and the blockade imposed upon the tribe is consequently being withdrawn. The Chamkanni prisoners in detention at Amritsar will now be released and allowed to return.

THE date of the introduction of the legislation necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Currency Committee will not be definitely fixed until the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch, but the provisions of the requisite Bill will be short and simple, and the measure will almost certainly be introduced before the end of the Simla session.

THE names of the following officers appear in the "Gazette of India" as having their services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on plague duty :—Captain G. Gunn, 2nd Royal Scots ; Captain A. E. S. Searle 14th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant H. Herrick, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenant R. L. Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry ; 2nd Lieutenant W. P. M. Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant J. H. W. Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant A. G. Sargent, I.M.S.

THE visit which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will make to Kashmir on leaving Simla on October 3 is, it may be as well to say entirely without political purpose. Sir Mackworth Young has never been to Kashmir, and he was naturally anxious to get a glimpse of the Valley while affairs on the frontiers generally are quiet. On returning from Kashmir, Sir Mackworth will, as at present arranged, remain at Lahore from October 24 to about November 15, when he sets out on his tour to the Gumal.

A EUROPEAN, named Arthur Southerwood employed as a plague registrar in the Bangalore Cantonment, was convicted on Wednesday of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and was fined Rs. 550, on three counts, and allowed fifteen days to pay. Southerwood had been in charge of the plague contingent moneys. The Magistrate found that he had dishonestly removed various sums from time to time from the cash chest.

A CHINA paper publishes a Hankow despatch reporting the capture there, on the 1st ultimo, of two notorious kidnappers, who have been sentenced by the Hankow Magistrate to be starved to death while enclosed in wooden cages. When the condemned men were placed in front of the Magistrate's yamen they were subjected to every indignity and torture by the enraged populace.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 237 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 294 ; the death-rate being 33·7 and the mean for the ten previous years being 43·2. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague nil, cholera nil, small-pox nil, measles 5, fevers 69, dysentery 45, diarrhœa 13, and other causes 162.

THE first private auction sale at Colombo was held on Tuesday. One thousand seven hundred and fifty one packages of the Sterling Companies' teas, usually sold to London, were mostly withdrawn by the firm from the public sale held to-day. A "Times of Ceylon's" London cable announces that there is an approaching settlement of the dispute by reforming the Customs' weighment and leaving the draft allowance, with immediate resumption of sales, under the revised sale conditions on 1st October.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the "Indian Social Reformer that in a Mofussil station there is a Dramatic Association supported by Vakils, Government servants and other educated men. "In a performance given a few days ago, it is said, the part of the hero of the drama was played by a dancing girl in male attire ! It is not clear who the other actors were nor are we told whether the patrons took their seats among the spectators in female attire. Of the two kinds of transformation, the latter would be decidedly more entertaining and less injurious to public morals." Our contemporary suggests that "the members might attend the next performance in the guise of dancing girls."

IN the Colombo Police Court, the other day, Charles Appu was charged with attempting to stab David Silva, his father-in-law. The quarrel arose out of Charles Appu's attempts to coerce his wife, who had taken refuge with her father, to come back to him. Mr. de Saram, the Magistrate, on learning that the man had been convicted of molesting the woman before, addressed him as follows :—"Leave your wife alone. If she does not like to go to you, why do you go after her ? Go and take another wife !" Whereafter, Mr. de Saram settled the case by bidding the accused beg his father-in-law's pardon. The two eventually, we are told, settled their difference and were dismissed.

THE latest case of an attack upon a European from Lahore has turned out to be nothing more than an ill-timed hoax : and it seems to be doubtful if there has been anything whatever beyond the original attack on Messrs. Wilberforce and Stow to justify the idea of any particular turbulence being abroad. It is remarkable that the heads of the local police have noticed no complaints, or rather have reported the absence of any complaints, of assaults upon Europeans. The Punjab authorities themselves are not satisfied that the state of affairs is not such as to call for inquiry, but the available evidence indicates that the present alarm is a good deal made up of rumours and exaggerations, aggravated perhaps by a deliberate endeavour in some quarters to raise a scare.

THE High Court has just disposed of the appeal by Mukhtar Ahmad in the Saharanpur railway assault case. The main ground of appeal was alleged to be mistaken identification, but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair had no hesitation in sweeping aside, as the Sessions Judge had done, the flimsy grounds on which the accused set up this defence. The Sessions Judge had imposed the maximum penalty of transportation for life, and the High Court declined to interfere with this sentence, describing the offence as an outrageous and dastardly crime upon a defenceless girl. The conditions under which ladies travel in this country make it necessary that such offences should be severely dealt with, and the sentence in this case appears to have been richly deserved. Coming as it does so soon after the heavy penalties imposed on a soldier for attempting similar offences in the same neighbourhood it is evident severe measures must be adopted to put a stop to this kind of thing. The only regrettable thing is that the Penal Code does not allow "the cat" for a first offence ; an addition of forty lashes would have made a shorter term of imprisonment a more effective deterrent.

MALOTH, where the new outbreak of p[lague] recently reported, is a pretty little village si[tuated] the height of some 4,000 feet on a spur, among[st] of hills about 9 miles

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION AND THE JOINT INQUIRY.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, called on President Kruger, yesterday, and it is supposed for the purpose of presenting a despatch regarding a joint inquiry into outstanding questions.

## THE CRISIS RUINING BUSINESS.

The prolongation of the crisis is utterly ruining business in South Africa.

## THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron the Prince of Wales alluded to the Emperor of Germany winning the Queen's Cup at Cowes with his Yacht Meteor, and expressed his great regret that his Imperial Majesty had been unable to accept the Queen's invitation to Osborne for the Regatta week.

The Emperor, in replying to the congratulatory telegram from the Royal Yacht Squadron, said that only a mishap to the Empress had prevented his coming.

## THE COLONIAL LOANS BILL.

The Colonial Loans Bill has been read a third time in the Commons and passed.

## ITALY ABANDONS HER CLAIM ON CHINA.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The "Corriere" of Milan, in an inspired article, states that Italy has definitely abandoned her claim to Sauman, and does not intend to demand another station in China.

## THE MANDALAY VIADUCT.

Half the material for building the Godteik viaduct at Mandalay has been shipped from Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

Workmen will accompany the shipment to India and superintend the construction of the work.

The remainder of the material follows in the autumn.

## THE TEA TRADE DISPUTE.

The dispute in the tea trade has been compromised.

The draft will be continued, the Customs weighing care to half a pound.

The new regulation will take effect from the 1st October.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Australians have beaten the Marylebone Cricket Club by nine wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 158 runs.

Surrey has beaten Kent by 45 runs.

The matches between Derbyshire and Worcestershire, and Yorkshire and Nottingham resulted in drawn games.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left here, at 1 a.m., to-day.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

The following Committee, with the Viceroy as president, assembles at the Viceregal Lodge, on Tuesday, 15th instant, to consider the question of Railway extension in India:—Sir Edwin Collen; Hon. Mr. Dawkins; Hon. Colonel Gardiner; and Messrs. Upcott and Becher; Captain McElhining, R.E., acting as Secretary.

## MILITARY NEWS.

[illegible] Keighley, from 6th Bombay Cavalry, [illegible]adron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers.

[illegible] Calvert becomes Adjutant, 20th Bom-

[illegible]t White, from the Norfolks, officiates as [illegible]r, 5th Bombay Grenadiers.

[illegible] Lane, from 2nd Lancers, becomes Squa-[illegible]r, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

## LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

[illegible]tated that the Currency Legislation to make [illegible]vereign legal tender in India and to open the [illegible] to the coinage of Gold will probably be intro-[illegible]d into the Council before the Government of [illegible]a leaves Simla.

Of the measures already introduced, the Punjab Court Bill, the Central Provinces Court of Wards Bill, and the Telegraphic Press Messages Protection Bill will probably be passed; while the Merchant Shipping Bill, the Companies Branches Registration Bill, the Whipping Bill, the Scotch Kirk Bill, and the Transfer of Property Bill will stand over until the Calcutta Session.

Mr. Justice Chatterjee, Punjab Chief Court, will probably be appointed Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council in connection with the Punjab Courts' Bill.

## A GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. Walker, late of the Alliance Bank, has made a free gift to the Ripon Hospital, of Gorton Castle, one of the most valuable properties in Simla, for use as a Sanitarium for Europeans.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 3.

There were 156 cases and 125 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, with a total mortality of 147; in the Cantonment 48 cases and 29 deaths; in the Suburban limits one case and 2 deaths; and in the District 33 cases and 23 deaths.

## THE WAGHERS OF DWARKA.

### AN AUTHORITATIVE CONTRADICTION.

AMRELI, AUG. 3.

There is no truth whatever in the statement appearing in your special edition of 31st July about Waghers of Dwarka. Full reliefs were accorded them, and there is no unrest at all.

[The statement referred to was reproduced from the *Kathiawar Times*, which said: "At Dwarka, a few days ago a number of Waghers approached personally to the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General and represented their real condition, which was worse this year as they had no rain last year also. The Assistant Agent promised to do all in his power for them, but after a few days, and before he could receive any reply to his inquiries, some of the Waghers appeared in the Bazaar of Dwarka with intention to carry food-stuff by force, if not allowed otherwise. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Assistant Agent, who has taken necessary steps to prevent a recurrence."]

## POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

### SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

The second day's races came off successfully, though the attendance was poor. Lord Sandhurst, with Staff, was present. The public had a good day. For the most part the favourites won. The Telegraph office was open for the public on the course. The following are the results:—

The Dwarf Plate.—Distance—1-2 mile—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 75, third, Rs. 25. For ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897 once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs 50 and upwards of aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4 lbs., of Rs 2,500, 8 lbs. of Rs. 3,500,12lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs and C Bs 21 lbs. Ponies which have never won race value Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs; Maidens, 7 lbs (accumulative)

Mr Lyndon's skewbald m Fidgetts, 8st 2lbs .....Johnson 1
Mr Finch's bl e m May Yohe, 4st 11lbs .....Hoyt 2
Mr H H Aga Khan's br e m Peerless, 7st 13lbs Ebrahim 3
Mr J B's b e m Lily of the Valley, 8st .....Greenhalgh 0

BETTING: 11 against May Yohe; 2 to 1 Peerless; 3 to 1 Fidgetts; and 10 to 1 the rest.

A good start. Lily of the Valley forged to the front, the favourite lying last. Turning home, Fidgetts came away and challenged the leader. Here the favourite came up with a rush, but was beaten by 1 1-4 length; three lengths between second and third. Time—55 1-2 secs.

The Bedouin Stakes.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C. B. horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards once, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races, value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs.

Mr Moorhcol Shah's b ch geld Lachin, 8st 9lbs Ebrahim 1
H H Aga Khan's ch a c Shot Silk, 7st 7lbs .....Mookar 2
Mr S A W's ch a p Jehangir, 6s 13lbs .....Stuify 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor, 7st 9lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Don Carlos, 6st 13lbs..Theema 0

BETTING: No price Lachin; 12 to 1 Khaboor; and 15 to 1 the rest.

Shot Silk jumped off with the lead, and maintained it till the home turn, when Lachin came up and won by a length and three-quarters; 2 1-2 lengths separating second and third. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

Substitution Stakes.—Distance 3 Furlongs Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 50. For English and Australian 13-2 and under which have not won race value Rs. 100 and Arab and C. B's 13-3 and under. English and Australian 13-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Arab and C. B. 13-3 to carry 9st. 4lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 10lbs.

Captain Young's g a geldg Electric, 8st 5lbs .....Ittu 1
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 7st 4lbs .....Loyt 2
Mr Jeffry Mahomed's bap Driver, 7st 13 lbs C B Mahomed 3
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a p Bismillah, 7st 13lbs... 0
Mr Fischer's ch a p Governor, 9st 3lbs.....Johnson 0
Mr Thomas' ch a p Multan II, 7st 10 lbs .....Jokoo 0
Captain Harris' g a p Moonlight, 7st 10lbs.....Ebrahim 0
Mr Bland's br aus m The Wren, 7st 4lbs..... 0
Mr Abdool Reyman Amir's b a p Inventor, 6st 12lbs... 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Conqueror; 3 to 1 Governor; 4 to 1 Moonlight and Driver; and 8 to 1 Electric.

Governor took the lead with Conqueror and Moonlight, Driver lying last. At the turn Electric came up with a rush and beat Conqueror on the post by a head; a length between second and third. Time—41 secs.

The Omnium.—Distance—5 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; of Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; of Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative).

Mr Hunter's b aus geldg Antwerp, 8st 12lbs Greenhalgh 1
Aga S Shah's br aus geldg The Wreck, 9st .....Ebrahim 2
Mr Ulett's b aus geld Bayonet, 9st 5lbs .....Johnson 3

BETTING: 1½ against Antwerp; and 2 to 1 against the rest.

Two ran in a bunch. At the turn Antwerp came to the front and won by a length; the same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 secs

The August Stakes.—Distance—1 Mile. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; Rs. 2,500, 8lbs; Rs. 3,500, 12lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.; Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs.

Mr Abdul Reyman Amir's ch a p Defender, 7st 4lbs Hoyt 1
Mr Hyde's b a p Nevermore, 7st 4lbs .....Heeroo 2
Mr S A W's g a p Arold, 7st 4lbs.....Stuffy 3
Messrs. Manmalas Gocaldas and Nanji's br a p Romeo, 8st 4lbs.....C B Mahomed 0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 7st 11lbs...Gungu 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Admired, 7st 7lbs..... 0

Betting: Three to one on Nevermore; 6 to 1 Defender, and Romeo; and 8 to 1 the rest.

A good start. Romeo jumped off with a lead, running a good distance with Arbid and Anaiza close in attendance, Defender and Nevermore lying last. At the turn Defender came up with Nevermore, and a good race ensued. Defender won by a length; 1 1-2 length between second and third. Time—1 min. 57 1-2 secs

The Little Maiden Plate. Distance—5 Furlongs; Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs.

Aga Mustapha Khan's g a p Greyler, 9st 4lbs...Ebrahim 1
Barns and Hyde's b a p London 9st 4lb .....Greenhalgh 2
Mr Bailey's g a p Jacksaw, 8st 6lbs.....Cama 3
G K and D Lee's b a p Mukfar, 9st 13lbs...C B Mahomed 0
Mr Abdul Reyman Amir's b a p Quality, 9st 11lb.....Sola 0
Mr B A Benson's b ch geldg Banana, 8st 5lbs Chuggan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Fresh, 8st 4lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Hamood Abu Shaik's b a p Mutlag, 9st .....Hoyt 0

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Greyleg and London; 6 to 1 Butcha; and long odds the rest.

Jackdaw took advantage of the start and kept in front till the home turn, when London and Greyleg came up at a distance. The latter drew a head and won by half a length; three-quarter length between second and third. Time—1 min. 13 1-2 secs.

The Beginners Plate.—Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, 25. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1898. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, once; 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winner of the July Stakes (1st day) if a starter in this race, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards 5 lbs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 8st 12lbs....Ebrahim 1
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 8st 6lbs .....Chuggan 2
Mr Syed Rashid's g a p Waher Mahomed, 8st 3lbs 10 t 3
Mr S A W's g a p Rejected, 8st 6lbs .....Stuffy 0
Mr H Ismail A Reyman's b a p Duke, 8st 6lbs Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Brilliant, 8st 6lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Baldrey's b a p Kalder, 8st 3lbs .....Kunai 0
Mr Goolam Hsn. Essaji's g a p Bismillah, 8st 3lbs, Kisna 0
Mr Thomas' b a p Kilwa, 8st .....Johnson 0
Mr Scanlan's b a p Quaint, 7st 8lbs.....Kana 0
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a p Sheboob, 7st 8lbs ..... 0
Mr Hyde's b a p Nevermore, 10st ..... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Bonaparte; 6 to 1 against Waher Mahomed; 8 to 1 Rejected, Conqueror, Brilliant and Kalder; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Bonaparte and Conqueror showed out at the front, but the former drew off and won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca arrived here, this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this evening.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Rewa" left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 2

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 106 1-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 96 3-4 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-4 |

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### RE-TRIAL OF DREYFUS.

### MAJOR MARCHAND'S BLACK TROOPS.

PARIS, JULY 14.

One of the Dreyfusites of early days, Professor Louis Havet, Member of the Institute, who has just paid a visit to Rennes, and, although he does not say so, has probably seen Captain Dreyfus, sends to the "Figaro" an account of some of the tortures inflicted on the prisoner. The French seem on the point of coming round to more natural feelings towards their fellow-creature, and it may be predicted that when they have fully recovered their senses, they will call to account men like MM. Melino and Dupuy, or the tormentor, M. Lebon. M. Havet writes.

"When Dreyfus arrived in Cayenne he was not landed at once. He was left for four days in the hold of the steamer, with a temperature of 113 degrees. Quite at the end of his detention, in 1899, while they were debating over the Court of Cassation Bill in Paris, he was placed for one month on bread and water diet. These particulars, however, need not be dwelt on, as there is worse to come. People are aware that in 1896 Colonel Picquart, having warned General Billot that Alfred Dreyfus was innocent, the latter's hut was enclosed by a paling. This, you know, is a serious illegality, the sentence being merely that of transportation within a fortress. In fencing round Dreyfus's hut his torturers deprived him of a view of the sea. But there is something more which Frenchmen should know. Perhaps you imagin that the enclosure was a spacious courtyard where the Captain could walk about, and see in the day-time the whole blue sky, and in the night the stars? I thought so. I thought that a man who was under a life sentence, whom official instructions had declared to be unworthy of any pity, who heard no sound of human voices, and who was shut out from a view of the sea, must at least see the heavens. I was mistaken. Between the hut and the paling was an interval of "sixteen inches." I beg readers to realise the meaning of this. Measure off sixteen inches beyond a wall, walk along with your shoulder touching the wall, and imagine another wall touching your other shoulder, and than look up towards the ceiling. The paling intercepted air and light.

"This state of things lasted a whole year. Then the prisoner fell in fits, and the doctor said that something must be done. Do not think that the paling was moved back. The hut was raised in order that a little air, some of the burning air of Guiana, might come into it. It is easy now to understand why Madame Dreyfus, in defiance of law, was not allowed to join her husband. She would have written home, and questions would have been asked in the Chamber of Deputies. Captain Dreyfus returns without any desire of vengeance. But the story is not finished yet. The hut had not yet been raised, and Dreyfus was literally choking in his artificial cellar. He was having, moreover, violent fits of fever, when, in order to please Paris journalists, an order was sent to keep him in irons every night for two months. Dreyfus has asked several times since his return that the papers should no longer speak of him. But I thought I had no right to be silent. I send this account to the "Figaro" because it has no political prejudice, and because it is the paper to which France owes the publication of the inquiry of the Court of Cassation. I think any commentary is unnecessary."

The ex-Minister of the Colonies, M. Lebon, has also written a letter to justify his order to put Captain Dreyfus in irons in his island prison. The wretched captive was, in fact, doubly ironed at night. Everything was in accordance with the strictest administrative logic, and it would have been impossible for a patriotic Minister to take any other course. The fact is M. Lebon had heard that an American ship had actually rescued the prisoner. To defeat such nefarious schemes, it was necessary to build a strong palisade round the hut in which he was confined; and, while the palisade was being built, the prisoner had, in the old parlance of the hulks, to be laid by the heels. The moment the palisade was completed his irons were removed. Unfortunately it took a long time to complete. Such is the explanation, neither more nor less, of this astounding act of brutality. The contempt of the public understanding which it implies would be remarkable if it had not been matched again and again in the course of this monstrous affair. Of course the ship never came, and M. Lebon does not give a tittle of evidence that it ever set sail. If it had come, nothing would have kept it at bay but another ship, or a strong garrison. In any case, the palisade and the irons must have been utterly useless. The landing party, supposing the isle had been defenceless, would have made short work of the palisade, and shorter work of the shackles. The greater operation of the seizure and mastery of the prison would have included all the lesser ones of breaking down a few planks and knocking off the irons. The order then was a piece of sheer wanton cruelty and spite. Yet the man capable of issuing it was thought good enough to be a Minister of France.

The work of fitting up the Salle de la Manutention Militaire, where the proceedings of the new Court-Martial upon Captain Dreyfus are to take place, is being actively pushed forward. Colonels Jouaust and Jourdy, President and Deputy-President of the Court-Martial, have visited the Salle and made all the principal arrangements for the commencement of the trial. In order to avoid the inconveniences arising from the heat, it has been decided that the sittings of the Court-Martial shall be held from 8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 6-30 p.m. M. Guillain, Minister of the Colonies, states that so far as he is concerned, he never ordered the treatment of Captain Dreyfus at the Ile du Diable to be made more severe. On the contrary, he had mitigated its rigour by putting an end to the confinement in a palissaded enclosure, and permitting the prisoner to move about the island. The Minister also denies the suppression of letters sent by the Dreyfus family, and the allegations relative to the food allowed him. With regard to the note-books in which Captain Dreyfus recorded his thoughts and impressions, they were sent from the very first to the Ministry of the Colonies, which as soon as the revision judgment was made known, handed them over to the Ministry of War.

The unfortunately much-read "Libre Parole" is furious at the German Emperor's advances. Going to Kiel was nothing in the way of humility compared with going to Bergen. But Kiel opened the way. "The Sequence has been Kiel, Fashoda, Bergen, and, in a few weeks, St. Malo. These names mark stations on the road to disgrace. They exactly correspond with the phases of the Dreyfus affair. All the combativeness of France has been absorbed by the Affaire. William will come to France under favourable conditions, but perhaps he is too confident. He is wrong to judge France by her Government. Let him deal cautiously with sleeping energies. Let him meditate on the case of Alphonse XII., the Colonel of Uhlans. Let him fear the cane of a Christiani, or—still worse. The Russian alliance had its uses. Without it the international situation of France could not have mended. It was like an energetic drug which galvanises a dying man. But its utility went no farther because there were no men at the head. Had there been true men they would have said to the credulous, enthusiastic country: "Do not fancy that Alsace and Lorraine are recovered. Understand well that the Alliance we contract is one of fear. We fear for our power to make hauls on the Bourse and to pillage France. This is why we contract the alliance of fear. It will give us international quiet. We are now afraid of Germany in spite of Russia, and above all we fear England. In order that she may let us alone we hauled down our flag at Fashoda, and we now go to Bergen. What Waddington, Ribot, and Hanotaux began, Delcasse and Loubet, protected by the sabre of Galliffet, who charged at Sedan, achieve."

General Zurlinden has been removed from the Military Governorship of Paris. The extreme Radicals claim this as their victory. General Brugere, the new Governor, was many years engaged in household service at the Elysee. M. Carnot, having accidentally wounded him while out shooting at Rambouillet, became devoted to him. The new appointment was decided at the Ministerial Council to-day, and against General de Galliffet, who announced this morning that General Zurlinden was to remain Governor of Paris. The retiring Governor is not disgraced, as he will continue to be a member of the Grand Council of War. He will probably be sent to command the 18th Army Corps at Bordeaux, which is regarded as an enviable post.

The black troops of Major Marchand's military escort arrived in Paris this afternoon from Toulon, and will be the lions to-day at the review. These emissaries of civilisation, 150 in all, are really picked soldiers, selected from the native contingents of French Senegal and the Congo. The special train from Toulon stopped at Courbevoie, a mile or two out of town. The Mayor of Courbevoie, attended by the Municipality, was waiting outside the station, and when the Haussas appeared he went up to their senior officer, Captain Mangin, at the same time pulling a paper out of his pocket and preparing to read it. The Captain thanked him, but said he had orders not to stop, and could not listen to his speech. The Haussas were received all along the way to the Courbevoie Barracks with cries of "Vive l'Armee." After the review to-day the black troops will be taken on a stream trip up the Seine, and on the 15th they will be taken round Paris sightseeing. Members of the Fire Brigade have volunteered to act as their guides. In the evening the Haussas and their guides will sit down to a dinner, supplied by the Governor of Paris, and they will end the evening at the Chatelet Theatre. They will leave town on Sunday.

A Nationalist paper complains of the indecent haste with which the papers of Signor Ressman, some time Italian Ambassador to Paris, who has just died here, were taken away, as it alleges, by three unknown men. The story as reported in this paper reads like that of a burglary. The facts are as follows: The three "unknown men" included a French police commissary and two secretaries of the Italian Embassy. The reason for their haste in removing Signor Ressman's correspondence was the fear lest into the late diplomat's papers forged letters should be slipped supplying the missing evidence of Dreyfus' guilt. The day before this visit the "Patrie" and another Nationalist paper stated that M. Mathieu Dreyfus was an intimate friend of the late Signor Ressman. This was false, and probably the statement was made to prepare the public for the discovery of a Mathieu Dreyfus correspondence in the late Ambassador's papers. These papers have been sealed up in the presence of the French and Italian authorities.

## FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

Quite one of the most interesting events of the season has been the big Bazaar held in the Albert Hall in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital. It was a wonderful sight, and I hear a huge success, which is not to be wondered at, considering the number of celebrated beauties and ladies of fashion who, with the utmost zeal and devotion, assisted in this work of charity. All around the great hall were brilliantly picturesque stalls, which were supposed to represent various countries, whilst in the centre were flower stalls and tea rooms, and upstairs was the Kronthal American Bar, where strange drinks of every description, with very strange names, were dispensed by Society beauties, gowned in the most bewitching costumes. Amongst them Mrs. Fenwick in a beautiful pale mauve frock, and Mrs. Hesketh looking striking in deep scarlet, Miss Olliver, Miss Kussner, and many others were amongst the fair waitresses, whilst Lord Yarmouth made himself busy dispensing drinks, and was clad in a businesslike looking linen coat and apron. Princess Henry of Pless was selling at the "German Stall" with her mother and sister, all in a sort of Neapolitan costume. At the "Greece" stall all the saleswomen were in palest blue, and the stall itself was entirely draped in blue and white. The Duchess of Montrose, dressed in a lovely costume of mauve and white, with a mauve sash and toque, was selling at the stall for "Italy," where many pretty things were displayed. I noticed Lady Chelsea looking particularly well in white muslin, with a long black chiffon sash, and a large black picture hat tied with narrow black velvet strings. There seems to be quite a rage for large black hats this season. Some are stringless, but the majority are tied under the chin with black tulle, velvet or lace—a pretty fashion, and very generally becoming.

In the world of art, amongst the many exhibitions which have been held during the season the Decimal Club has been full of interest, not only on account of the many excellent paintings exhibited, but because they were, without exception, the work of lady artists. The club contains ten members, all water colour artists, and the exhibition was held this year in a studio in High St., Ecclestone Square. The ladies who exhibited were Miss Evelyn Howard, Miss Maud Hurst, Miss J. Christy, Miss Sylvia Drew, Miss Haddan, Miss E. A. Horsfall, Miss Edith Finlinson, Miss Alice Charles Worth, and Miss Rudd. Each artist took it in turn to be "At home" during the ten days the exhibition was opened, and some very pleasant afternoons and smart gatherings was the result. The paintings, which were hung in groups of ten and twelve, each group representing the work of one artist, were almost without exception of the impressionest style, and, to my mind, a good deal of education is necessary before one can appreciate these works of art. Be that as it may, the Decimal Club, with its ten lady members, is daring and plucky, and we wish it long life and success.

The opera season is going strong, a successful but not particularly eventful one. The house was crowded on the occasion of M. Jean de Reszke's last appearance this season, and the audience was wildly enthusiastic. H. R. H. the Princess of Wales was present in the Royal box, dressed very plainly in black with long sleeves, and I noticed Princess Henry of Pless, beautifully and becomingly dressed, sitting in a box with her mother. Mrs. Cornwallis West, Lord and Lady Bathurst, Lord Rowton, and many other celebrities were also present. There is much discussion as to the likelihood of the new scheme for the Municipal or State opera coming off. If it does it will be a grand thing for English music. The London County Council have promised a site in the new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand.

Of course as the London season is in full swing the usual amount of road-repairing is going on in the West End—necessary, no doubt, but like many other necessities, very unpleasant. Nothing very startling is on at the theatres this year; in fact, it may be considered rather an off season in that respect. Undoubtedly the piece of the season is Pinero's "Gaz Lord Que," which is doing great business at the Globe—a daring theme handled with masterly skill. A well-known Bishop denounced the piece as immoral—and thereby apparently did it the best of all services—and people are now obliged to book their places weeks beforehand, as the rush to see this naughty play is so great. Bernhardt's "Hamlet" is causing much discussion. It should be seen as a study, but she would do better to stick to her "La Toscas" and "Marguerite Gauthiers." Coquelin is going to give us another bout of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." He is now in London, though he does not play till July, and stoutly defends Bernhardt's reading of "Hamlet."

Most unusually lovely weather lasted throughout the Ascot week. Consequently the gay crowd was gayer, and the frocks smarter than usual. One of the prettiest dresses I noticed was composed of white muslin with many rows of black chantilly lace on the skirt, and bodice, worn over the palest apple green glace silk. Numbers of lovely muslins were amongst the smartest dresses; in fact, muslins plain and muslins flowered and spotted seem more than ever the rage. The Sandown Park races were also—as on a fine day it cannot fail to be—a pretty sight. The weather, which was fine, but not sunny, had looked somewhat threatening in the early morning, and people had come prepared for rain: hence an absence of muslins and flimsy frocks. Blue and white foulards, with the inevitable white vest and wide collar were greatly to the fore. I counted as many as twenty immediately round me, and one and all were pretty, but bore a great family likeness. Blue hats and toques of blue straw and cornflowers and cornflower blue parasols were invariable accompaniments to these costumes. Black and white seems more than ever fashionable, and I noticed many pretty white costumes covered with applique or black insertion, and there was a lovely black lace robe worn over white glace silk, the effect of which was charming. White pique coats and skirts, as well as striped galateas of all descriptions, are much in favour for the country. The coats are cut very short, and scalloped round the edge, and the Eton jacket still holds its own, though cut rather longer than was seen last year.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. M. DUCAT, 4th Bombay Cavalry, now studying the language in Cainais granted six months extension of leave.

CAPTAIN J. MOLE, retired list, died at Ranikhet, on the 30th July, aged seventy-five.

## THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

### APPEAL OF THE EX-SIGNALLERS.

An Appeal in the following terms has been addressed to the public on behalf of the G. I. P. Raailway ex-signallers.

Sir,—You have probably heard or read about the G. I. P. Railway Signallers' strike. The members of the G. I. P. Railway Signallers' Association consisting of Signallers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and relief clerks had been petitioning their masters the G. I. . Railway Company for over two years. Several petitions were sent but with no effect. The grievances of the men were many, but the principal among them might be said to be about the hours of duty, the scale of pay and the rules as to leave. The hours of duty of these men varied as you probably know from 8 to 13 hours a day and what was still worse was that those who had to work for 12 or 13 hours had to attend to a variety of duties too numerous to mention such as Coaching, Signalling, Goods booking, locking of points, handing of line clear &c. The pay that these men got varied from Rs. 15 to 40 in the case of Signallers and Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 in the case of Station Masters. Some years ago the maximum salary of a Signaller was Rs. 80 and the minimum Rs. 40 and the Maximum and Minimum of a Station Master were Rs. 80 and Rs. 50 respectively the salaries being graded according to the income and importance of the Station. These were subsequently reduced in the case of Signallers to Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 respectively and the maximum of Station Masters to Rs. 50. This reduction was naturally disliked by the staff and petitions were made to the Company with the result that the maximum and minimum of Signallers instead of being increased were still further reduced to Rs. 30 and 15 respectively. We need not say how

THIS MODE OF DEALING WITH THE PETITION

was likely to affect the minds of the Staff. As to leave the Company's rules provide only for fifteen days' privilege leave on full pay and twenty days sick leave on half pay during the whole year. The former is left entirely to the discretion of the superior officers. Instances have not been wanting where leave was refused to some of the men even when it was wanted for the purpose of paying their last respects to their dying parents or wives. Many are the cases where men had to resign because they could not get leave. We may add that the scale of pay, hours of duty and rules of leave in the cases of Government Signallers and the Signallers on other Railways compare very favourably with those on the G. I. P. Railway. There were some other grievances minor so far as their importance was concerned, but some of them operating as harshly upon the men as the principal grievances. As stated above the men petitioned from time to time for over two years but all in vain and at last being

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR

they resolved to submit one final memorial to the Company asking them to redress the grievances within 48 hours and if such redress was not granted them to resign in a body on giving 24 hours' notice. We were accordingly instructed to submit the final memorial on the 3rd May last and we did so. No attempt was made to redress any of the grievances within the 48 hours but a proposal was made by the Company that a deputation might wait on the Agents 5 days after the submitting of the memorial. The men, knowing as they did that the Company had already received intimation about their intentions and was in correspondence with Government and other Railways with a view to get men to supply their places, decided not to allow the matter to hang on, believing rightly or wrongly that the interval would be utilised in strengthening the position of the Company and also that having regard to past experience the deputation was not likely to result in anything substantial. They accordingly instructed us to submit their resignations and we did so on the 5th May, but before doing so we had an interview with the Agent of the Company at which we requested him to discuss with us the prayers of the memorial, which request was not granted. The resignations came into force in the afternoon of Saturday the 6th May and the next office day, i. e., on Monday the 8th we offered to meet the Agent of the Company and to discuss the prayers with him. We assured him that our clients would not press for any of the prayers that might be shown to be unreasonable. Three days afterwards, we offered that the demands of our clients may be referred to

ARBITRATION

and that our clients would rejoin the service at once even without waiting for the award. The Company instead of accepting either of these two very fair and reasonable proposals which were repeated thereafter more than once affected to dismiss the men. What is still more regrettable is that the Company in settling accounts of the men has withheld a considerable portion of the Provident Fund; nay further it has also forfeited a sum equal to a month's salary of each man. Whatever may have been the object of treating the men in such a harsh manner, the effect of it certainly has been to make the men feel the pinch of poverty and privation. It is, however, a remarkable fact that even this poverty and privation have not driven the men except in a few instances to go and beg the Company to take them back in service on any terms whatever. We may add that such distinguished persons as the Honorable Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. J. N. Tata expressed a desire to meet the Agent of the Company and discuss the grievances of the Signallers with him and to bring about a settlement between the parties if possible. To this the Agent was pleased to reply that it would be best that an interview between him and Messrs. Mehta and Tata be not held. The result therefore is that

NEARLY 700 MEN ARE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

As if this was not enough the men are given Certificates which would surely come in the way of their being employed elsewhere. They are treated as having guilty of misconduct and of disobedience to lawful orders though not a single instance of such misconduct or disobedience can possibly be brought home against any of the men the great majority of whom have served the Company faithfully and loyally for a number of years ranging from ten to 35 years and have an unblemished record. Whether the Company is justified in giving the men such a character or not is a question that must be determined in a Court of Law and we may say that it is going to be so determined. The vindictiveness of some of the officers of the Company has even gone further. In some cases even the passes granted to some of the men bore the gratuitous and unwarranted remark "why granted, dismissed for misconduct" nay further the same remark also found a place in the passes granted to the wives of some of these men. Again in the case of these men the Company has refused to give kit passes which they have all along given to their servants at the termination of their service even when such termination was by dismissal for misconduct. The question that now arises is as to

THE FUTURE OF THESE MEN.

It would be idle to deny that a great majority of them are in straitened circumstances and need help very badly and for this purpose subscription lists are opened in different places so that such of the men as may have absolutely no means may be saved from starvation. A fund has been started in Bombay of which Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsi, Mr. Manmohandass Ramji and Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote are the Treasurers and an account has been opened in their names in the Bank of Bombay and gentlemen wishing to subscribe to that fund are requested to send their subscriptions to any of the Treasurers or to their account in the Bank or to us. We may add that no part of the subscriptions will be appropriated for the payment of any legal charges, but the whole of them will be applied towards relieving the distress of our unfortunate clients. It has been suggested that every gentleman should be requested to subscribe amount at least equal to his one day's earnings. The suggestion is a very good one and we hope you will accept it and give effect to it. The Signallers are, however, very

RELUCTANT TO LIVE ON CHARITY

pure and simple. They wish to earn a livelihood and they rely on gentlemen like you to help them in earning it. Some of them are willing to go in for agriculture if they can get lands in healthy localities on easy terms and also advances for bullocks, seed, &c. Some on the other hand are willing to take to petty businesses such as those of grocers, clothiers, tailors, firewood depot keepers, &c., provided they are helped with some capital and receive the sympathy and support of the public. The others can think of nothing except service, but they have had such sad experience of the G. I. P. Railway's service that they would prefer to serve other masters on a lower salary rather than go back to the Company's service. It may at the same time be added that the Company refuses to re-engage even on the old terms, the few men that have applied for re-engagement. Most of the men can be very useful as general duty clerks and as they can read, write and speak English and are of certainly

tarded and standing crops withering for want of rain throughout the district except in Yaval. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of wheat, bajri and jowari risen; price of rice slightly fallen.

Nasik—(For the week ending 1st August 1899).—Rain for week at Nasik 9 cents: for season 8 inches 19 cents. Rain urgently wanted in all talukas except West Igatpuri. Sowing and transplantation retarded for want of rain. Standing crops withering except in Peint and West Igatpuri. Fodder supply running short. Price of fodder risen except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain during week in four talukas, maximum 15 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 3 cents at Parner. Sowing retarded generally. Young crops withering in parts of the district. Mug crop affected by move in two talukas. Fodder generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of principal food-grain 19 seers 78 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 6, at Junnar 4, at Khed 9, at Maval 22, at Ambegaon 19 and at Mulshi 43 cents; none at Indapur, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Dhond; for season maximum at Mulshi 18 inches 50 cents, minimum at Dhond 3 inches 88 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole of the district. Crops sown in western part of Khed and Maval talukas in good condition, but those in other parts of the district withering for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Jowari dearer by 1 to 8 lbs. in the rupee in Indapur, Maval, Sirur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas and in Mulshi petha; bajri dearer by 1 to 5 lbs. in the rupee in Maval, Haveli, Surar, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas; prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 37 lbs., of bajri 32 lb. and of wheat 25 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain for week at Pandharpur 23 and at Sangola 15 cents, none in other talukas; for season maximum at Barsi 3 inches 55 cents, minimum at Sangola 1 inch 13 cents. Rain urgently needed throughout the district. Season for sowing kharif crops almost over. Kharif crops already sown in some places in Sholapur and Malsiras talukas withering for want of rain. Prospects gloomy; chancesof raising any kharif crops fast vanishing. Severe distress impending in Malsiras and Sangola. Fodder sufficient, though rising in price. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in all talukas except Karmala, where it is stationary. Price of Sholapur jowari 18 seers 5 chataks.

Satara.—Slight rain during week in Karad, Valva, Satara, Wai, Javli, Koregaon and Patan talukas, varying from 37 cents in Patan to 2 cents in Koregaon. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops retarded in Wai, Khanapur, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Kharif crops already sown withering in some places in Karad, Valva, Koregaon, Khanapur and Khatav talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Very slight rain in seven talukas, varying from 85 cents at Muddebihal to 5 cents at Indi; none at Hungund. Kharif crops dried up. Season for kharif sowing over. General prospects dismal owing to absence of rain, which is urgently wanted. Dry fodder sufficient for the present. Green grass not procurable. Scarcity of water felt in some places in Indi taluka. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of jowari 19 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Slight rain during week, varying from 3 cents at Chikodi to 65 cents at Chandgad. More rain wanted urgently throughout district. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain in eastern talukas. Rice and other early crops elsewhere withering from want of rain. Grasshoppers have appeared in Belgaum and Gokak talukas. Condition of artizans, labourers and cattle moderately good. Prices of staple food-grains risen 25 per cent. and in some places even higher. Supplies of food, water and fodder sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during week in nine talukas, varying from 3 inches at Mundargi to 1 cent at Nargund; none at Navalgund, Gadag, Ranebennur and Ron; total for season maximum 12 inches 85 cents at Hangal, minimum 86 cents at Navalgund. Fall of 3 inches at Mundargi has improved prospects there; in other parts heavy showers are badly wanted both for withering young crops and for further kharif sowing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 16 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week at Karwar 50 cents, in the district maximum at Bhatkal 1 inch 59 cents, minimum at Haliyal 31 cents. Rain throughout district, but deficient everywhere. Transplantation, sowing and other agricultural operations below ghats consequently retarded. Rice plants in marshy places on the coast in fair condition, but in other places near the coast rice plants have begun to dry up. Elsewhere their growth is stunted for want of rain. Transplantation and sowing operations in progress above ghats. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition

Rajkot.—Rainfall during week 4 cents; total for season 7 inches 54 cents. Cultivation of soil progressing. Crops withering for want of rain. Average price of wheat 13 seers 75 toals, of bajri 13 seers 20 tolas, of jowari 16 seers 35 tolas, and of gram 14 seers 10 tolas per rupee. Prices gradually rising.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week. Weather hot and windy. Crops withering. Price of bajri 14 1-2 and of jowari 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 cents; total for season 4 inches 26 cents. Want of rain felt throughout Baroda territory. Transplantation of rice plants delayed in Navsari division. Sowing retarded in Kadi and Amreli divisions. Standing crops withering in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi and Amreli divisions. Cattle in Okhamandal suffering for want of fodder. Price of bajri 28, of wheat 23, of rice superior 15 and of rice inferior 22lbs. per British rupee.

## FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

### ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A VERY pleasant evening was spent, yesterday, at the Frere Fletcher Scho l, Fort, when Mrs. Scott, wife of the Archdeacon of Bombay, presented prizes to the successful pupils of the institution. In the absence of the Archdeacon, on account of illness, Lieutenant Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., Presided. A large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen, mostly parents of the pupils, attended.

Some of the pupils having gone through an interesting programme of music and recitations the chairman addressed the meeting. He said it appeared from the report of the working of the school last year that it had really done good work. He found that among the scholars attending the institution the Parsee element predominated, the number of Parsee girls being 44. Besides these there were 33 Europeans, three Portuguese, and two Jews. The report of Miss Franklin, the Lady Superintendent, showed that great care and attention was bestowed upon the teaching of English in this school, and that branch of education had attained a wonderful measure of success. Mr. Prior, the Educational Inspector, who visited the school, had made a very favourable report and had rightly stated that great credit was due to Miss Franklin for the successful results obtained by it. It was a matter of regret that the Hindus did not avail themselves of the advantages held out by the school, especially seeing that the institution had received large benefaction from Hindu gentlemen. He hoped, however, that the influential members of that community would exert their endeavours in this direction and secure for their children the excellent education given there. It was very gratifying to find that the girls of the Frere Fletcher School showed wonderful perseverance in their studies and remarkable regularity in their attendance. Another satisfactory feature fresented by the school was that it had become as it were a training school for female teachers, for it was found that many of its past students were at present engaged in the work of teaching. This fact, the chairman remarked, redounded greatly to the teaching imparted at this institution. In conclusion, he praised the efforts made by its present secretary, the lady-superintendent, and the teaching staff to place it in a most efficient condition, and expressed himself greatly pleased by the performance of the young students.

Mrs. Scott then gave away prizes to the successful students.

On the motion of Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Scott and Dr. Waters for the part they had taken in the evening's proceedings.

After the singing of the Nat'onal Anthem, the gathering dispersed.

## CRICKET.

### T. M. C. AND E. H. SCHOOL.

THIS match was played between T. M. C. Club and E. H. School. The school made 177 runs in their first innings. Mr. Date and Talpade played well, and put 41 and 34 to their name. T. M. C. then went in and made 47 runs for three wickets only. Mr. Vinayak Shantaram and Sorab Mehta played remarkably well, and gained the credit of their class, the one by hitting, and the other by steady play. The game was drawn.

THE Duke of Westminster has presented the proceeds of the race for the Eclipse Stakes £10,000, which was won by Flying Fox, to the Rhyl Hospital.

## THANA SESSIONS AND JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been summoned to attend and serve as a juror at the Thana Sessions Court on Monday, the 7th instant. I may point out that the 7th instant being Shravan Monday, it is quite impossible for a Hindu to undertake any such duty, as no Hindu can take his food until 3 p.m., for which purpose he gets half a holiday every Monday during the month of Shravan say, at 2 p.m., from his employers; and when I am not a resident of Thana, it is quite impossible for me, a Hindu, to discharge the duty of juror fasting, and more especially living several miles from the Court. Under these circumstances instructions might be issued at an early date asking jurors not to attend the Court on Monday, but such other day as the Court may deem fit.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 3. A HINDU.

## THE HINDU SENIOR WRANGLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with interest your leader on the Bombay address to Mr. Paranjpe. Mr. Paranjpe's career has in it one special point of interest, namely, that he has braved the iron yoke of Brahminism, and broken thereby the trammels of caste—being a Ratnagiri Brahmin, of whom not many have ventured to make such self-sacrifices—irrespective of money, health, and comforts. Mr. Paranjpe's career is also an illustration of what pos-graduate education ought to be, inasmuch as he has carried out in practice what successive Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors have so often remarked in their convocation addresses; that real education begins after graduation; the granting of a degree merely opens to the precocious graduate the portals of learning, and having once entered that sacred porch, he must once for all choose what subject he likes best, and thenceforward try to devote himself to the same and pursue learning for its own sake, not caring for a petty clerkship at the Secretariat, or in the Mamladar's Kacheri in the Mofussil. That is short-sighted economy and money-making, which to my knowledge has ruined several careers of promising graduates; and has also to my knowledge ruined the prospects of several Bombay mills, where the petty economising spirit (reducing important officers, mill managers, weaving and spinning masters to less than Rs. 200 a month), professedly with the best of intentions, has brought about the worst of results, namely, reduced the monthly reduction of yarn by one "lac" lbs. with no dividends. What is wanted is that such precocious youths as Mr. Paranjpe should be found out in early life by enquiries through the Educational departments and headmasters of schools, Government and and private, and such youths ought to receive fellowships from the Tata endowment, and be sent to qualify themselves for the highest academic distinctions in Europe.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 2. EX ORIENTE LUX.

## THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 4 | 0 | 15 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 3 | 3 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| G Malim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 8 | 12 |
| Total | 15 | 13 | 93 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 47,109 | 41,099 | |
| Same date last year | 7 | 5 | 88 |

## FINANCIAL AND LEGAL MINISTERS.

### UNATTRACTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

THE recent announcement of Mr. Dawkins' early retirement from a position in which the country had considered him to be safely installed for the next five years has naturally led to a revival of the reflections that were called up by Mr. Chalmers' sudden resignation of the Legal Membership last winter on the offer of a appointment in England. Such instances bring into strong relief the comparative unattractiveness of appointments in the Government of India whose importance demands that they should be capable of attracting the best men available for the work. This is more particularly so in the case of the Legal Membership. The Finance Member after all is comparatively seldom taken from outside India. Mr. Dawkins is the first so appointed for sixteen years—and even should the precedent be followed more frequently in the future the chances are that the men selected will be generally members of the Home Civil Service. In their case the acceptance of an Indian portfolio does not mean the rupture of a career. To the lawyer, however, it distinctly does. He is certain of losing his connection and practice, and very uncertain of getting anything afterwards to compensate for the loss. For a man with a family the savings that can be made during five years out here are no longer worth taking into account and hence their little or nothing to compensate for the sacrifice that he has to make of his professional career. It is pretty well known that Sir Frederick Pollock might have had the Indian Legal Membership at any time had he cared to be put in nomination, but being a family man he could not afford to take the risk. Still less is there any chance that the appointment would ever appeal to any lawyer in large practice in the courts. Experience proves that the men who have come out to the appointment in recent years have generally been in some exceptional position that gave them an immunity from the ordinary cares of life or an independence of professional considerations. Mr. Chalmers was like Mr. Raleigh a bachelor; Sir Andrew Scoble's practising career was over when he took up the membership: Mr. Whitley Stokes was promoted to it from the post of Secretary. Sir Courtenay Ilbert, indeed, was a family man, but he had a permanent connection behind him which secured his retreat so to speak; and, like Mr. Chalmers, he had to go before his time was up when a vacancy in the Parliamentary Draughtsmanship occurred. Not only is the choice narrowed by the conditions of the appointment, but its shortlived character ends in its being seldom held out to the finish. The Financiers are just as bad in this respect as the Lawyers. Sir Evelyn Baring, the only previous Finance Member selected for the last twenty years from outside the Indian Service, did not stay very much longer than Mr. Dawkins will have done. Now it cannot be said that it is conducive to the dignity of a seat in the Government of India that those who hold it should be constantly on the look out for something else, and should be off the moment that something offers. One remedy would be to extend the term of the office from five years to ten. This would probably be sufficient to induce many to come forward as candidates who could not afford to accept it on the present terms, and in the case of a purely non-political appointment like the Legal Membership it is difficult to see what objections there could be to the lengthening of the tenure. The other remedy would be to make these memberships pensionable, and this we understand is the one that finds favour with the authorities. Communications on the subject have been passing lately between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and it is probable that the successors of the present incumbents if selected outside India, will be offered the appointments with the attraction of a pension to look to on the expiration of their terms of office. From the public point of view the pension has the advantage of constituting a strong inducement to stay out the full time in India, since presumably it would not be granted in cases of early retirement, and it would require very tempting overtures to lead a man to accept employment elsewhere when this involved the throwing up of a life income which he could secure by another year or two's service.—*Pioneer.*

TOD SLOAN was suspended at the Sandown Park Meeting for disobedience at the post.

JANOWSKI has challenged Emanuel Lasker to a Chess, match for Championship of the World.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

## REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

### FULL TEXT.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Without going so low as that point or even the lowest rtae touched since 1893, the arbitrary enhancement of the rupee has been considerable, and the step taken that year went a good deal beyond merely checking a further fall. Referring to the Report of the Herschell Committee, we find that, after discussing at some length the probable effect on Indian trade of a rupee divorced from its bullion value, they made the following important statement in paragraph 135:—"It is impossible, in view of these considerations, not to come to the conclusion that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objections than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall." The value of the rupee on the 31st May 1893, the date of the Committee's Report, was 1s. 2 5-8d., and it is difficult to reconcile the above declaration with their conclusion recommending a ratio of 1s. 4d., or more than 9 per cent higher. Even applying the expression "preventing a further fall" to the date of their appointment, the 21st October 1892, the rate of exchange then was 1s. 3·06d., on which 1s. 4d. represents an enhancement of 6 per cent.

As to the compensating adjustments which are said to make up to the producer for the smaller rupee price he has to accept for his produce in consequence of a higher exchange, we are unable to see where they are to come from—they have not yet been arrived at in the case of opium. The evidence shows (Q. 9612—6) that wages in India, that is cost of production, have not fallen since the rupee was at 12 1-2d. four-and-a-half years ago, nor does it appear that any fall is likely, even if such a thing were desirable, so that there is no compensation to be looked for in that direction, nor do we think it can be expected from a rise in the sterling prices of those articles in which India competes with other countries. Indian wheat, for instance, has to compete in the European markets with the wheat of Europe, the United States, Canada, Argentina, &c., and forming but a small proportion of the total supply can have an equally small influence in determining movements in the price. If a rise in the sterling exchange renders it necessary that India should get a higher price for wheat in England to give her the same rupee return, is it likely that the holding back for a higher price of a few thusand tons of Indian wheat will have any appreciable effect in that direction while the home supplies and the imports from these other countries are pouring in as usual? Any attempt to establish a rise for India's benefit would at once be swamped by increased supplies from other quarters. The market will not concern itself with the larger or smaller rupee out-turn realised by the Indian grower, who will either have to take the current price or do without; and the lower rupee price caused by the higher exchange must therefore represent a loss to the producer.

It is on this aspect of the question that we base our strongest objection to the 1s. 4d. ratio,—its effect as an unfair tax on native production while conferring a bounty on imported goods. It is not a sufficient reply to this to say that, as imports are paid for by exports, the gain and loss to the community are equal. This is evident when we consider that the native producer is the class which loses, while the class which gains is the consumer of imported goods. It can never be sound policy to handicap native industry while giving a bounty to foreign imports, and in the case of India with large foreign obligations, which can only be met by surplus exports of produce, it would be a fatal course to pursue. But beyond the effect on exports and imports so far as they balance each other, it still remains that with a 1s. 4d. exchange the cost of providing at Rs. 15 each the 17 million sovereigns annually required for the home charges is a tax which falls entirely on the producer. The more the rupee is enhanced—the lower the sovereign is valued in rupees—the more cheaply can the Government make its annual remittances. But this advantage is not obtained without being paid for, and the question who pays is not difficult to answer;—it is the producer, who has to accept so many fewer rupees for the produce he has to sell. If with a 1s. 4d. exchange the holder of a sovereign can only get Rs. 15 for it, he cannot afford to pay so many rupees for a ton of Indian produce as if with exchange at 1s. 3d. he could convert his sovereign into Rs. 16. To deny that arbitrary enhancement of the currency is a tax, and to argue that the producer is no worse off in the long run, that wages and other charges must in time adjust themselves to its altered value, is to maintain the dangerous principle that the Government may lighten its liabilities without injury to anybody by a step of this kind. Such a step is undoubtedly a tax on production, and if the Government plead that in the absence of any other available source of revenue trade must bear it, it is unwise to throw the whole of it on one side of trade, the side which it is least expedient to tax, and to penalise production while giving a bounty to foreign imports. The present duty on imports does not counterbalance the bounty conferred by a 1s. 4d. exchange, and the burden would be more equitably adjusted by reducing the ratio to 1s. 3d. In addition to its beneficial effect on trade this would relieve production by about 6¼ per cent., while depriving foreign competition of a corresponding bounty, and last year's favourable Budget gives ground for the hope that the additional cost to the Government would be made good out of existing sources of revenue. The ratio is still an open question. In his speech introducing the Act of 1893, Sir David Barbour stated that it was left open to be decided by the light of future experience. The Government, therefore, are not committed to 1s. 4d., they are perfectly free to alter the ratio now without exposing themselves to any charge of weakness or breach of faith. The desirability of adhering to existing conditions should not be allowed to weigh at the present stage. Whatever objections there may be to altering the ratio now, they are trifling in comparison with what will be experienced later, should the present ratio not be found practicable. To amend the ratio now would only be to act on the reservation made in 1893, to do so later, after having formally adopted 1s. 4d. would be a much more serious matter.

The test of a proper ratio is not merely that it should enable the Council Bills to be absorbed, or even its power to attract gold in an exceptionally prosperous year. It should be such as to do so in normal times sufficiently to provide for any drain occasioned by an exceptional adverse season, and to allow gold to gradually accumulate and supplement silver in the currency. To aim at a ratio which would fail to accomplish this for sake of getting a high price for the Council Bills, would be to starve the currency, injure trade, and invite an ultimate breakdown. As India is debarred from obtaining any fresh silver currency, no difficulty should be placed in the way of her requirements being satisfied by gold. The ratio adopted should, therefore, be one which will encourage the free inflow of gold rather than one which, even if it might attract some gold in a year of unusually large exports, would fail to do so in ordinary times. In the one case Indian trade would have the advantage of a full supply of currency and easy rates of interest; in the other it would be continually harassed by monetary stringency and by a lame and inefficient currency system which would, sooner or later, prove a failure.

The success or otherwise of the gold standard will largely depend on the rupee value put upon the sovereign. The higher the rupee is raised above its bullion value, the more difficult will the establishment of the gold standard become. On the value put upon the covereign will depend not only the extent to which gold is brought into the currency, but also how far it will be allowed to remain in circulation, or will disappear driven out by the over-valued rupee. It is significant that, of the immense amount of gold held in India, practically none has been tendered to the Currency Department, even during periods of extreme monetary pressure. What has been acquired has, with a trifling exception been imported gold.* This is not reassuring as to the result when gold is made legal tender and a sovereign and Rs. 15 are supposed to be mutually interchangeable. India is a large consumer of gold, and to undervalue it in relation to the rupee will have the effect, not only of discouraging its tender to the Mint, but of encouraging the market to supply itself by withdrawals from the currency. The successful establishment of a gold standard will not be promoted by insisting on getting gold too cheap.

Going back to 1893, the conditions then prevailing clearly pointed to 1s. 3d. as the ratio which should have been adopted then; and we can see nothing in subsequent experience to justify the belief that 1s. 4d. is the more suitable ratio now. On the contrary, we consider 1s. 4d. an extreme ratio, which imposes too severe a tax on production, and is calculated to injure the trade balance necessary for India's solvency, and that the corresponding ratio, of Rs. 15 per sovereign, by putting too low a value on gold, will tend to prevent its going into or remaining in circulation, and thereby endanger the success of the gold standard;

We believe 1s. 3d., or Rs. 16 for a sovereign, to be a ratio which would not be injurious to India's interests, and under which she would be able to acquire by trade influences the gold necessary to make the gold standard effective. We therefore recommend that the ratio should be altered from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d., or to Rs. 16 per sovereign, instead of Rs. 15.

In making this recommendation, we cannot be regarded as advocating a depreciated currency, in the true sense of the phrase. We are a long way from the point at which the term depreciation would be appropriate;—the rupee at 1s. 4d. is, on the contrary, immensely appreciated, and in urging a change to 1s. 3d. we are only seeking to correct what we consider to be an excessive, arbitrary enhancement.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.
JOHN MUIR.

Sterling borrowing in order to acquire gold is so prominent a feature of the Government of India's proposals and of other schemes which have been put before the Committee, that we consider it desirable that the principle of borrowing for such a purpose should be thoroughly examined.

Sterling borrowing is in itself objectionable on the ground that it aggravates the exchange difficulty by permanently increasing the home charges, but there are special reasons besides against borrowing for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a gold standard. If India is unable to acquire gold except by borrowing, that alone would go far to prove her unfitness for a gold standard and her inability to retain gold so acquired. Gold attracted to the currency by trade influences might reasonably be expected to remain in circulation, but there could be no certainty that gold brought in by borrowing would do so; the presumtion would be rather the other way, because, short of withdrawing rupees to make room for it (a proposal which has been universally condemned) it is difficult to see how borrowed gold could be introduced into the circulation without creating monetary conditions which would drive it back to England again.

If, however, as we believe, India is able to obtain the necessary gold by means of the trade balance in her favour in the same way as she formerly obtained her silver currency, why should the expensive and objectionable method of borrowing be resorted to? The only advantage of borrowing would be to hasten convertibility, an advantage which would be gained at the expense of any assurance of ultimate success, or any certainty that the borrowed gold would not begin to disappear as soon as convertibility was attempted, while the disturbing influence on the Indian money markets of bringing in large amounts of borrowed gold would not be wholesome. A measure on the other hand under which gold would flow to India gradually as trade and currency requirements dictated, even if it took several years to introduce into the circulation sufficient to make the standard fully effective, would carry with it a confidence which could never be inspired by the sight of gold forced in by artifical means, while the automatic supply of currency as from time to time required would keep the money markets from either undue plethora or stringency.

Italy furnishes a practical illustration of the result of attempting to establish a gold standard by means of borrowed gold. The Italian Government obtained by sterling loans a large amount of gold for that purpose, but they have not succeeded in their endeavour. They dare not allow the gold they borrowed to go into circulation, because it would at once be exported. At the present rate of Italian exchange the gold, if obtainable, would give a profit of 6 to 7 per cent, to send abroad, and, with the foreign exchange so much above the gold point, the gold standard has disappeared.

A further objection to forcing gold into the currency by borrowing, is the effect it would have in obscuring the proper ratio between gold and the rupee, the ratio at which a gold currency would be practicable, and the mischievous effect it might have in enforcing for the time a ratio which without the continued support of borrowed gold might prove to be unworkable and would therefore ultimately break down. With 120 crores of rupees in circulation, which must continue to be unlimited legal tender for years to come, the change from a silver to a gold standard is not the simple question of raising so much gold and putting it into circulation at any arbitrary ratio to the rupee which may be chosen. The lower gold is valued in relation to the rupee the greater will be the difficulty of keeping it in circulation and the greater the danger of the under-valued gold disappearing, leaving the sterling debt as the only lasting result of the operation. A gold standard and currency can only be established and maintained on conditions which will permit of gold flowing freely to India in obedience to trade requirements, and any measure which attempts to override these conditions and force gold in by artificial means will break down sooner or later.

For these reasons we are opposed to sterling borrowing, whether for the establishment or the maintenance of a gold standard. Borrowing to support the standard once resorted to, it would be impossible to know when to stop, and the only safe course is not to begin. It is on trade support that the maintenance of the gold standard must in the long run depend, and any saving of delay through borrowing would not be worth the risk of finding, after having incurred a load of sterling debt with its consequent addition to the home charges, that an impracticable scheme had been pursued which when left to its own merits would break down.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.
W. H. HOLLAND.
JOHN MUIR.

* Of Rx. 430,000 received by the Currency Department up to 19th June last, only Rx. 42,500 in Bombay and a trifling amount in Calcutta came from gold held in India; the balance was all imported.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 23 17 | 24 61 | 30 0 | 27 18 |
| Thursday, Aug. 3rd | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 23 17 | 24 61 | 30 0 | 27 18 |
| Total fall to Aug. 3rd, 1898. | 51 29 | 51 75 | 52 3 | 48 36 |
| Total fall to Aug. 3rd, 1897. | 45 9 | 45 27 | 47 0 | 45 05 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Agra, Jhansi Jeypore, Ajmere and Jubulpore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Akola and 20 at Deesa and Neemuch.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

Seven stations have received rain, the largest amounts being 0·11 cents at Bombay and 0·10 cents at Veraval and Ratnagiri. Karwar, Masulipatam, Jamnagar and Goa report a faw drops to 0·07 cents.

The readings along the West Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin are nearly uniform, and there is no monsoon on that coast. The weather conditions continue to be as weak as they were yesterday, and practically only a few scanty scattered showers are likely at present.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A HUGE tract of land in the Argentine has been granted to Rieciotti Garibaldi for an Italian colony.

OUR readers who have followed the discussion of the Nansen problem in the "Nautical Magazine" may be glad to know that it has now taken a wider and more popular turn. Mr. Plumstead has formulated his criticism of Dr. Nansen's sledge journey in a letter to the editor of the "Daily Chronicle" in such a manner as cannot fail to attract public attention to the alleged discrepancy and contradiction in the two narratives. The important points he deals with are: (1) The geographical position of the most northerly point reached; (2) the evidence on which that position is founded; (3) the stoppage of Dr. Nansen's chronometers; (4) the value of all his subsequent observations and reckoning for longitudinal position; (5) the justice of Dr. Nansen's remarks leading to the conclusion that the maps of his predecessor were wrong geographically and inaccurate in detail; (6) the error and condition of Dr. Nansen's chronometer. Mr. Plumstead defines his object in thus publicly criticising the work of Dr. Nansen as simply to elicit from those who are competent to give it precise and authoritative information on the points he has raised. It is surely to be hoped that in the interests of geographical science some satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming.

## A QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.

### LETTER FROM RUDYARD KIPLING.

### AN INTERESTING POINT.

As all the world interested in such matters is aware, Mr. Rudyard Kipling is now at issue with G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, of New York; and through the United States Circuit Court is claiming damages sustained through illegal infringement of copyright. A long explanation of the circumstances leading up to the suit appears in "The Author," the article being avowedly from the pen of the great Imperialist writer himself. It shows that by arrangement with Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., The Century Co., the Doubleday and McClure Co., and until lately also the Macmillan Co. (all of New York), each of these houses had published certain of his books. In 1893 Messrs. Scribner undertook the publication of the "Outward Bound Edition," to be sold (by appointment with the other publishers) only by subscription, to which the author wrote a special introduction, besides rearranging the stories; while Mr. John Lockwood Kipling designed for it a number of illustrations, and for the cover as a sign of personal authentication a trade mark, the representation of an elephant's head. It was

AT THIS POINT THE TROUBLE AROSE.

On March 11 G. P. Putnam's Sons advertised "The Brushwood Edition" (named after the famous story of "The Brushwood Boy") of Rudyard Kipling's works, describing it as containing, besides other specified matter, 17 notable stories and 51 poems "not in any other collected edition." The 11th of March was a Saturday, and in the next available working-day, namely Monday, 13th, Mr. Charles Scribner wrote protesting against Messrs. Putnam's enterprise, and to this there came a reply depending the latter on the score of its legality. Mr. Rudyard Kipling proceeds to state that on investigating the "edition," he found it to be made up in part of sheets obtained from some of his authorised publishers; that it included verses he had not authorised to be published in any of his books; heets of a volume entitled, "Departmental Ditties, Barrack Room Ballads, and other Verses," with the imprint of a firm which he had not authorised to print this or any other books of his; as well as sheets of a book he had not written nor even seen. To these had been added some forty pages of titles and lines copied out of his books, and arranged under the designation, "Index to the Works of Rudyard Kipling: Brushwood Edition." These sheets had been bound up in volumes, on each of which with the name "Rudyard Kipling," an elephat's head

EXACTLY LIKE THAT ON THE "OUTWARD BOUND" EDITION,

and a facsimile of his autograph. The letter goes on:—Thirteen of the "seventeen notable stories not in any other collected edition," as the advertisement is so careful to point out, are secured by the inclusion of a book called "The Day's Work," published last autumn by Messrs. Doubleday and McClure, which in the ordinary course of events could not appear in my "Outward Bound" edition till June. Indeed Mr. G. P. Putnam, in a letter of March 13 to Mr. Charles Scribner, admits that his set "has the temporary advantage over your own handsome edition of containing the stories comprised in the new Doubleday volume which are later, we under, stand, to be included in your own set." The advantage is somewhat pronounced, when you under the terms of agreement with my various consider that publishers, I could not pass a book into my "Outward Bound" edition until after the lapse of a year or thereabouts. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, however, purchase unbound sheets of the ordinary edition of "The Day's work" and make them a special feature of their Brushwood "edition." As that volume appears with my autograph in facsimile outside, and with the elephant's head subscribers to the "Outward Bound" edition who would have to wait till June or later for their "Day's Work," might justly think that I was not dealing fairly with them. It seems to me that this matter touches publishers as well as authors. Then comes the statement that the two poems, making up the tale of fifty-one in the "Brushwood Edition," follow at the end of "The Seven Seas," published by the author, with Messrs. Appleton in 1896 namely "The Vampire" and "Recessional." Both these were uncopyrighted, and, therefore, open to free publication; but says the incensed author, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons "preferred to smuggle them between the pages of a brother publisher's copyrighted book." Firm as was Mr. Kipling and his legal advisers with regard to his

SUPPOSED RIGHTS IN THE MATTER.

his opponents stuck to their guns with equal tenacity. It was pointed out that the offending edition was not "complete," a number of the author's writings not being included in it, and then Messrs. G. P. Putnam desired to see Mr. Yatt, Mr. Kipling's business agent. The interview was accordingly held, but led to little or no result beyond a following letter, in which it was stated that the index had been prepared by Messrs. Putnam, and that the matter in Volume XV., a collection of newspaper paragraphs about Mr. Kipling, had been "added in order to make, with the index, bulk enough for a volume," it being understood that it was desired to publish a fifteen-volume edition. All negotiations to prevent publication proved abortive, and on April 3 Mr. Kipling commenced his action. After denying that he was ever applied to by Messrs. Putnam for specifications of the reasons for the suit, or that he demanded the payment of heavy damages, Mr. Kipling concludes: "Here, then, my case against Messrs. Putnam rests: They have, under cover of following the routine of their trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books. They have attempted—both by the title they selected for their "edition," and by placing on every volume my autograph in facsimile, and an imitation of the elephant's head which is the distinguishing mark of my "Outward Bound" edition—to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction. They have used in part matter written and authorised by me; in part matter written but not authorised in part matter neither written nor authorised nor ever seen by me. They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index. They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication. They have made me responsible before a public, to whom I do peculiarly owe my best and most honest work, for an egregious, padded fake. And all these things they did—taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness—when I lay at the point of death. I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honour and integrity of the profession that, so far, has given me countenance and profits.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

the Putnams say they are not conscious of having infringed in any manner Mr. Kipling's rights; their retail department simply purchased sheets of his copyrights book published by all the defendants named, except Messrs. Scribner, and bound them in various styles of leather binding. These works, while uniform in exterior, preserved inside the material just as issued by Mr. Kipling's authorised publishers, with the original title-pages and imprints. To make a set of a certain number of volumes by Wolcott Balestier, Messrs. Conan Doyle, Mr. W. M. Clemens's "Ken of Kipling" and other Kiplingiana, and an index were added. The whole was advertised as the "Brushwood Edition," and was marketed jointly by the retail departments of G. P. Putnam's Sons and E. P. Dutton and Co. "We have published nothing," Mr. Irving Putnam said to an interviewer, "but have simply, as retail booksellers, bound editions published by other houses. Mr. Kipling is, therefore, through his agents, the Macmillan Company and other, selling us material and taking our money on the one hand, while at the same time saying, on the other hand, "Don't you sell it.' . . . In our binding, printing, and insignia and titles of different sorts we have infringed no rights of trade marks or copyright, so that I don't yet see where the action lies either legally or reasonably."

THE "Irish Daily Independent" prize competition, founded on Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's suggestion that three men should be selected to reunite the Irish Party, has resulted in the selection of Mr. John Redmond, Sir Thomas Esmonde, and Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. Next in order of votes given come the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Thomas Sexton, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Archbishop Croke, Mr. John Dillon, Alderman Meade, Mr. J. H. Parnell, Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. Harington, and Mr. W. O'Brien. The Lord Mayor of Dublin determined the result. Mr. James McEvoy, of

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

Some of the views expressed by the Hon. John Tudhope in the "British Weekly" concerning President Kruger's religious side have a special interest just now in consequence of Canon Knox Little's attack in his book recently published. Mr. Tudhope was Colonial Secretary for Cape Colony, and has for many years been closely identified with South African affairs:

"There is no doubt at all," Mr. Tudhope said, "that the President is an intensely religious man. I believe that, according to his light, he truly seeks Divine direction." "Some of our papers have been saying that President Kruger's religious references are hypocritical." "They are nothing of the kind," said Mr. Tudhope. . . . President Kruger is anything but a hypocrite." It is noticeable, by the way, that Mr. Tudhope agrees with the language of the High Commissioner's despatch, but he added, "Whether it was wise to publish the despatch at this juncture it is not for me to say."

From Brittany comes a pretty example of "English as she is spoke," a translation of the news, Messrs. Gaze declare, that the holiday-maker in Normandy and Brittany may go about by virtue of a new sort of ticket, sampling the sea at the various stations on that beautiful coast: 'For the persons wishing voyage about the place of residing which they have choose or between the diverse bathing stations of the Brittany the Company of the West may deliver, at the depart from Paris and all the stations, cards of subscription of a new type, carrying whether the voyage go or retura, with possible arrests, between the spot of depart and the one of the stations of the line from Granville to Brest, or voyage of access to the sea, the right of circulating on the line from Granville to Brest and on the drivers embranches of this line conducting to the sea." "With possible arrest" is an exciting addition to the possibilities of a tour in France.

A somewhat interesting discussion took place at the meeting of the American Laryngological Association at Chicago in regard to the cause of the "so-called American voice." Many suggestions were made, only to be as quickly controverted, and the *Hospital* fancies it will be found in the end that it is a trick, a habit which, having been originally implanted as the result of some accidental circumstance, encouraged may be by mixture of race and of tongue, has been perpetuated by mere imitation, or perhaps by that curious tendency to survival which seems inherent in tricks, which in certain states of society have some utility.

Our contemporary does not pretend that the American twang is beautiful, but it has its uses. It not only is peculiarly fitted for the emphasising of smart sayings, but it is strongly self-assertive, an important virtue at the end of the century. Even amid a crowd of big and burly British voices the keen twang of the Yankee reaches to the end of the room, and from the tendency which is so often shown by those who associate much with Americans, or who make even a short visit to the States to pick it up, and to come back distinctly Americanised in voice, the *Hospital* thinks that in the incisiveness of the twang there is hidden a "fitness" which makes it "survive."

The love of the American for Paris is proverbial. As there has long been a "Prix de Rome" for French students, so there is to be in future a "Prize of Paris" for American students. France sends some of her hopeful apprentices in the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and music to complete their education in Rome. The new American "Prize of Paris," however, is not to be confined to young artists and musicians, but extended to young authors. The French have striven in vain for some years to obtain a similar extension. The intellectual colony of American students is to be put under the immediate protection of the Paris Academie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques.

A writer in the "New Age," in concluding a rapid survey of the present plight of Italy, in which, as he observes, not merely the Catholic Church but the world at large possesses a keen interest, urges that it is in our power, here in England, to minimise the risks of the situation he outlines. He remarks: "Our sympathy we could express, even if it be only in words, in a way which would be a real stimulus to a renewal of courage and exertion; from our capacious store of experience and wisdom we might delicately offer counsel; and it is just possible, I suggest with timidity, that we might also be able to smooth the way for co-operation of a substantial kind, on easy terms, either through the medium of the City or Downing Street. Perhaps Mr. Stillman will kindly advise us, and generally acquaint the friends of Italy how they can best manifest their friendship with her in her sturdy struggle for life and service and fame." The Past, the Present, and the Future, it is added, alike cry out to us, as Englishmen, to rally to the aid of Italy.

The rumour that Lord Kelvin is to resign his chair at Glasgow University may perhaps have some connexion with the fact that he is to become the Technical Adviser to the great enterprise which the Westinghouse Eletric Company of America are about to establish in England. There are to be works at Manchester practically duplicating the Pittsburg works, and 5,000 men will find employment there So at last Great Britain will have an electrical engineering establishment laid out on thoroughly modern lines, and we shall be able to buy our electrical machinery without going abroad forit. Mr. George Westinghouse—the multi-millionaire inventor, whose name is known throughout the world in connexion with the air-brake and [illegible] will be directly [illegible] with the new undertaking. He has secured [illegible] acres of land at Trafford Park, in [illegible] acres of which will be devoted to [illegible] of electrical apparatus alone. The Company built the famous electric [illegible] Niagara, and they are the owners of the [illegible]

[illegible]rist who has visited the west coast of [illegible] envy the German Emperor, who is just [illegible] a sailing trip through the world-famed [illegible] Fjords. It it curious that in many of these [illegible]ures, into which the sea-water flows, the [illegible]far greater than the sea outside, which is [illegible] fathoms. Sogne Fjord, for example, is [illegible]00 feet deep; Hardanger Fjord, which sur[illegible]he the Folge fond, is 930 feet! and Vest and [illegible]ords, which clasp the Justedal, about 840 feet. [illegible]ades braided with waterfalls, and surrounded [illegible]arrow valleys and brilliant moraines of glacial [illegible]osits, these Fjords offer some of the grandest and [illegible]t accessible scenery in the West.

There is a story of Dr. Newman Smythe, of New Haven, U.S., in the *Christian Commonwealth*. Having been pressed by an impertinent reporter to "write a brief, crisp paragraph upon the subject of hell, for our Sunday edition," Dr. Smythe politely acquiesced, and sent in to the office, "Hell, in my opinion, is the place where your Sunday edition should be published and circulated."

Canon Cheyne's sermon on the Fourth Gospel is, we learn from the "New Age," occasioning some uneasiness amongst his brother clerics at Rochester. Speaking in the Cathedral there recently, he declared miracles to be "unacceptable to the historical mind." Dean Hole was so disturbed by the Canon's utterance that at the evening service on the same day he said: "I may be a superstitious old man, but I am not going to give up my belief in miracles." We shall probably hear more of the matter. So the "New Age" thinks.

The death of the heir to the Russian throne, followed by the Imperial proclamation of the new heir-apparent, has called attention to the different laws of succession prevailing in European States. There are three different systems. The most general is that well known as the Salic system, under which females and female issue are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of fames, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland (from which it takes its name), Russia, and some of the minor German States. The third system is our own, under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England.

The Russian system dates from 1797. Before that time the ruling sovereign chose and proclaimed his own successor—a plan decreed by Peter the Great as more likely to result in the selection of the most capable man than any set method of succession. In practice, its chief result was to produce disorder at every revolution of the Crown; and the succession was accordingly placed upon a footing of law just over a century ago.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 3.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Manekial Gokaldas to be Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji to be Depy Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole to be Depy Asst Political Agent, Rewa Kantha; and Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta to be Depy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Shankar Sadashiv Madulur, Mahalkari, petha Hukeri in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Rudrapa Virappa Hattimattur, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Dharwar in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Rajaram Parasharam Gadkari, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist was in charge of the current duties of hut Court, in addition to his own, from the 17th May to the 14th June 1899, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Mr H Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, Bombay to be a Presidency Magte for the City of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr, Satara, is allowed an extension by one day of the privilege leave of absence for two months granted to him by Government Notification No 2744A, dated 18th April 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr O H L Napier to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr L S Osmaston on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G M Ryan to hold charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, N C, during the absence of Mr Framji Rustamji Desai on leave or pending further orders; and Mr Krishnaji Babaji Phadke to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, South, Thana, vice Mr G M Ryan pending further orders.

Mr W T Morison, I C S, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days from or after 21st Aug 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B A Brendon, I C S, to act as Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Boombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Cazums Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr W T Morison, I C S or pending further orders.

Mr R N Coghlan, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji to act as Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr R N Coghlan or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander F M Barwick, R I M, Port Officer, Aden, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Mr DaCosta, Depy Shipping Master, is appointed to act as Port Officer, Aden, during the absence of Commdr Barwick on privilege leave or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Monteath, I C S, to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1898-99.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C T Hudson, I M S, acting Civil Surgeon, Nasik, to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major A V Anderson, M B, I M S, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Bapat, 2nd Bo Lancers, was placed on Plague duty under the Collector of Surat from the date he reported his arrival at Surat.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A B DeSouza, L C E, Apprentice Engr, passed on the 10th July 1899 an examination in colloquial Gujarati according to the standard laid down in Public Works Code I H 28.

Mr A B DeSouza, L C E, Apprentice Engr, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from 21st May 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Manishankar Bhanji Pathak a Sanad authorising him to practise a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Framji Ardesir Vakil, B A, LL B, and Kalkhosru Hormusji Vakil, B A, LL B, as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following transfer of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Haribhai Gopalji Desai, B A, from Dahanu in the Thana Dist to Dholka in the Ahmedabad Dist; and Rao Saheb Sakarlal Chandulal Desai, B A, from Dholka in the Ahmedabad Dist to Dahanu in the Thana Dist.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Manekial Narbheram Munshi as sub pro tem sixth grade Depty Collr, the following promotions and appointment are ordered:—Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji Desai, L C E, to be sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Ravji Dinkar Velinkar to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Kasanji Ranchhodji Naik, L C E, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Narbheram Manchharam Joshi, B A, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, and to do duty at Olpad in the Surat Dist on relief at A'mod in the Broach Dist Mr Vithaldas Keshavlal to revert to his permanent appointment on relief by Rao Saheb Narbheram Manchharam Joshi, B A.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public ground:—Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao Pavgi from Borsad in the Kaira Dist to Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad Dist and to draw the Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka; Rao Saheb Jamietram Raghuram Jokhagar, B A from Anklesvar in the Broach Dist to Borsad in the Kaira Dist and to draw the Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka from the date of his investiture with first class Magisterial powers; and Rao Saheb Vishnu Venkatesh Desai from Olpad in the Surat Dist to Anklesvar in the Broach Dist.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th August, 1899.

I. The Conditions for the attendance prize presented by Capt H A H Pavry, have been amended conditions can be seen at both Head-quarters and at the Club.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Regimental Dance.—The first monsoon Cinderalla will be held at the Club, on Saturday the 5th instant.

Non-member's tickets can only be obtained through Members.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries or Committee.

Dress—Mess kit or evening dress.

Further particlars can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE BEST CHOCOLATE.

When placing on the market the new product Van Houten's Chocolate (for eating), some months ago, the manufacturers had before them the object of offering buyers a nutritive and digestible Chocolate of irreproachable composition, while at the same time more delicious in flavor than any of the already existing kinds; in other words, a Chocolate which, both from the point of view as to health as well as to flavor, should satisfy the most exacting demands. The universal good opinion concerning Van Houten's Chocolate, seems to prove that this object has been attained; and it is recognised as being as superior to other Chocolates, as Van Houten's Cocoa is superior to other cocoas. When travelling, picnicking, or bicycling, it proves of great service.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Exciteme nt, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

*The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of uhimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced, not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discovery, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

*The Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

| Description | 1 lb. tin. | ½ lb. tin. | ¼ lb. tin. |
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| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE | 1 4 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 5 6 |
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All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1887.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden st. ings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture") for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

MOIR'S PURE PICKLES.

Assorted kinds in Pint Bottles.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence, to young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of* ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).